GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

1985-86

DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
1989

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PREFACE

The Administration Report of the State of Karnataka for the year 1985-86 has been compiled by the Department of Economics and Statistics. The First Chapter is largely introductory, while the Second and Third Chapters deal with legislation and administration of justice respectively. The remaining chapters give a brief idea of the working of the several departments of the State Government during the year 1985-86.

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CHIEF SECRETARY

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA, 1985-86.

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CHAPTER - 1

1. THE BACKDROP

1.1 Karnataka—The Land and its people

Karnataka is a land of enchanting beauty. It has the majestic Sahyadri hills, dense evergreen forests, fertile lands, green paddy and sugarcane fields, picturesque gardens of coffee, orange, coconut, arecanut, cashew and cardamom. It has an amazing variety of topography, colourful wildlife, eventful history and cultural traditions. The land has contributed much to the wealth of the Indian culture and heritage. In the field of literature, fine arts, sculpture and architecture, its contribution is outstanding. A distinctive type of classical music, popularly known as 'Karnatak Music' developed in this state is well known throughout the country. This land has seen the rise and fall of great empires which have left behind the imprints of past glory.

Though the predominant religion of state is Hinduism, other religions like, Buddhism, Jainism etc., had their glorious past in this land. Basaveshwara was a great social reformer. Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa, among others, taught religious tolerance to the people. Prior to independence, the Wodeyar family ruled the state with admirable efficiency and benevolence with the assistance of able Dewans. Dewan C. Rangacharlu was responsible for introducing Representative Assembly in the state which sowed the seeds of democracy. Shivanasamudram Hydro-Electric Scheme was inaugurated during the Dewanship of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer; Sir M. Visveswaraiah was responsible for multifaceted development in the state and Sir Mirza Ismail strived to make Bangalore and Mysore as model cities in the country.

1.2 Formation of the State

When the country got political independence in 1947, the Kannada speaking people were scattered over five administrative regions. Following States' Reorganisation in November 1956, the present State came into existence on 1.11.1956 in pursuance of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 based on the important principle linguistic and cultural homogeneity of the people. The state which was formerly known as 'Mysore' was renamed as 'Karnataka' with effect from 1.11.1973.

1.3 Location and Boundaries

The State is situated in the West-Central part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India and stretches between 11°31' and 18°45' North latitude and

74°12' and 78°40' East longitude. The state is surrounded by Maharashtra in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and the Arabian Sea in the West. It has also Goa in the North-West and Kerala in the South-West. Its maximum length from North to South is about 700 Kms. and East to West about 400 Kms.

1.4 Natural Regions

Physiographically, the state can be divided into four distinct regions. They are:

(a) The Coastal Region:

This lies in the extreme west stretching about 300 Kms. from Mangalore in the South to Karwar in the North. The width of the plain varies from 12 to 64 Kms. broader in the South and narrower in the North.

(b) The Malnad Region:

This is a hilly area and forms the eastern boundary of the coastal plain. This region extends all the way from North to South and varies in width from 45 to 100 Kms. The region is known for its luxurious vegetation. It gets heavy rainfall, particularly in the months of July and August, which is helpful for plantation crops.

(c) Northern Maidan:

This is a plateau of about 625 metres elevation. Climatically, the region is dry with hot summers and warm winters with undependable rainfall. The temperature varies from 22°C to 25°C in January and 28°C to 33°C in May. The annual rainfall in this area varies from 400 mms. in the North to 900 mms. in the North-East. Prevalence of drought is very common here. Jowar and Cotton are the main crops of this region.

(d) Southern Maidan:

This region forms the core of the State and is marked by red soils which are somewhat less fertile. The Cauvery together with its tributaries forms the main natural drainage system of the region. It is a region of cool and equable climate. Rainfall here varies between 325 mms. to 625 mms. Ragi is the main crop. Groundnut is another crop grown in abundance. Sugarcane and rice are two important irrigated crops. This region is also rich in mineral resources.

1.5 Soils

According to conventional Indian classification, the soils of the state may be broadly classified into four types viz.,

i) Black soils,

ii) Red loamy and red sandy soils.

iii) Laterite soils, and

iv) Alluvial soils.

The black soils are found in the northern districts of the state. The red soils are the most extensive, spread over the entire southern and central parts of the state. The laterite soils are found in the Malnad region covering the hilly areas of Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Kodagu, Belgaum and Dharwad districts. The alluvial soils are not extensive in the state; but are confined only to the coastal plains and lower and middle reaches of major river valleys.

1.6 Climate

The state is endowed with an enjoyable, salubrious climate; essentially a tropical monsoon type, with marked seasons. There are four main seasons characterised by different climatic conditions. They are: January-February a cool and dry season, March-May a hot and dry season, June-September, the main rainy season, October-December subsidiary rainy season. During January and February, the temperatures are relatively low except in the coastal belt of the State and they vary between 15°C and 21°C in the Southern part and 21°C to 25°C in the Northern part. During March-May, except a few northern districts, the temperature is neither too hot nor too dry. The temperature ranges from 40°C to 45°C in the northern maidan. In south Karnataka, it ranges from 25°C to 40°C.

The period from June to September is the principal rainy season.

During October - December, the maximum average temperature would be around 28°C - 30°C.

1.7 Rivers

Krishna in the North and Cauvery in the South alongwith their tributaries form the main river systems of the State. The Cauvery, with its six major tributaries, forms the economic life—line of the Southern Maidan.

Krishna and its tributaries viz., Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, and Bhima etc, provide opportunities for hydro-electric generation and irrigation. The West flowing rivers are fast, perennial and descend from Western Ghats abruptly, thereby providing excellent avenues for power generation. Among these, the Sharavathy, the Kali and the Netravathi are prominent—westward flowing rivers.

1.8 Rainfall

Karnataka is a moderately rainy state. Its rainfall is characterised by considerable variations—both over space and time. What is more, reliability of the rainfall in the state is low and hence the state is frequently faced with drought and scarcity conditions. In any year, the normal rainfall of the state is 1354.7 mms. During the year 1985, the state received 1049.7 mms. of rainfall. 76 per cent of rainfall was received during June to September i.e., during South-West monsoon and 13 per cent during October - December, i.e., during the North - East monsoon.

1.9 Agriculture

Agriculture occupies a prominent place in the economy of the state. The contribution to the net state domestic product from the primary sector (i.e. agricultural and allied activities) is quite considerable. Its share in the Net State Domestic Product during 1985-86 (according to the partially revised estimates) was 35.3 per cent at current prices and 40.3 per cent at constant (1970-71) prices. There were 43.09 lakh land holdings of varied sizes in the state according to the 1980-81 Agricultural Census and the total area of these holdings was 117.46 lakh hectares. Concentration of holdings was maximum in respect of marginal size holdings, the number being 14.89 lakhs, which formed 34.5% of the total holdings. This was followed by small, semi-medium and medium size holdings, which were 10.57 lakhs (24.5%), 9.18 lakhs (21.3%) and 6.62 lakhs (15.4%), respectively. The number of holdings in large size category was only 1.83 lakhs i.e. 4.3.%. In terms of area of holdings, semi-medium, medium and large holdings occupied a considerable area which stood at 40.18 lakh hectares (34.2%), 28.80 lakh hectares (24.5%) and 25.72 lakh hectares (21.9%) respectively. The marginal and small holdings together accounted for an area of 22.76 lakh hectares or 19.4% of the total area of all the holdings.

According to village papers, the total geographical area of the State was 190.50 lakh hectares. Of this, net area sown was 101.7[illegible] lakh hectares or 53.4% of the total geographical area. Area sown more than once was 9.74% lakh hectares or 9.6% to the net area sown. Area under fallow land was 18.84 lakh hectares during the year.

The total cropped area during the year was 111.46 lakh hectares. Of this, 72.25 lakh hectares or 64.8% was under foodgrains (cereals, millets and pulses). Area under other food crops, like, sugar, condiments, fruits, vegetables etc., was 6.78 lakh hectares. Among non-food crops, groundnut and cotton occupied the major portion of the cropped area. Important plantation crops grown in the state are coconut, coffee, cardamom, areca etc.

Net irrigated area during the year was 16.75 lakh hectares or 16.5% of the net area sown. Major sources of irrigation in the state were canals, wells and tanks. Rice happened to be the most irrigated crop. During the year, area under rice was 6.25 lakh hectares. Groundnut occupied the largest irrigated area among non-food crops (1.80 lakh hectares) and it was only next to rice. Out of a total irrigated area of 20.12 lakh hectares under all crops, the share of food crops was 14.86 lakh hectares or 73.9% and the remaining 5.26 lakh hectares or 26.1% was under non-food crops.

The total foodgrain production during the year was 57.89 lakh tonnes, of which, cereals and millets accounted for 53.00 lakh tonnes and the rest pulses. The production of groundnut, sunflower, sugarcane and cotton was of the order of 6.79 lakh tonnes, 1.55 lakh tonnes, 141.12 lakh tonnes, 5.08 lakh bales of 170 kgs. of lint, each respectively.

Crops covered under the high yielding varieties were rice, ragi, bajra, jowar, maize and wheat. The area and production of these during the year were rice 6.87 lakh hectares and 15.61 lakh tonnes; jowar 5.43 lakh hectares and 7.36 lakh tonnes; bajra 2.28 lakh hectares and 1.39 lakh tonnes; maize 1.54 lakh hectares and 3.84 lakh tonnes; ragi 8.33 lakh hectares and 9.49 lakh tonnes and wheat 0.52 lakh hectares and 0.55 lakh tonnes.

1.10 Livestock

There were 113.00 lakh cattle, 36.48 lakh buffaloes, 47.92 lakh sheep, 45.47 lakh goats, 3.19 lakh pigs, 0.24 lakh horses and ponies and 120.97 lakh poultry according to the 1983 livestock census.

1.11 Fisheries

With a coast-line of about 300 Kms, the state has rich fishing grounds and has an important place in the fishery map of India. There are also inland water resources with considerable scope for development of fisheries. The total marine fish catch during the year 1985-86 was of the value of Rs.52.85 crores. During the year under report, 8.10 lakh fishermen were engaged in this activity.

1.12 Forests

Karnataka has a relatively small area (15.9% to the total geographical area) under forests as compared to the national average of 23 % and the prescribed average of 33 % as per forest policy for maintenance of ecological balance. The forests in Karnataka are well endowed with better quality of forest and wealth and are rich in teak, ebony, rosewood and cedar. Karnataka is an important state from the point of forest produce. The revenue yield per sq. km. in the state during the year was Rs. 14,583.

Karnataka is the natural home of sandal wood; bamboo, timber and firewood, canes, rubber, beedi leaves, tamarind, seegekai are the other important forest produce.

1.13 Mineral Resources

Karnataka is leading state in mineral reserves and production. It produced minerals of a wide variety worth about Rs. 79.14 crores during the year 1985. It has the distinction of being the sole gold producing state in the country. It is fairly rich in iron ore, manganese and chromite; limestone, clay, pyrites and quartz. Magnasite resources are also found in the state.

In terms of value of minerals produced, Karnataka stands fifth among the states in India.

1.14 Demographic Profile

(a) Population size

The state had a population of 371.36 lakhs according to the 1981 census. The growth rate of population during the decennium 1971-81 was 26.8 %.

(b) Growth pattern

The population of Karnataka, as that of the country, continued to grow since 1921. The population growth has been considerable in absolute terms as well as in percentages. The continued growth rate of population in the decennium 1971-81, despite massive Family Planning Programme, for more than a decade, has posed a challenge to the administration.

(c) Density of Population

The State had a density of population of 194 persons per sq.km. The density varied widely from 618 persons in Bangalore to 104 persons in Uttara Kannada district. The density of population in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, and Mysore was higher than that of the state average.

(d) Sex ratio

Of the total of 371.36 lakh population of the State, 189.23 lakh persons were males and 182.13 lakhs were females the sex ratio was 963 females for every 1000 males. Only in Dakshina Kannada district, the females out numbered males with a ratio of 1059 to 1000.

(e) Age structure

The population of Karnataka was predominantly young. Nearly 40 % of the population was in the age group 0-14 years according to the 1981 census. The dependant population (i.e. population in the age groups of 0-14 years, plus those above 60 years and age not stated) constituted 46.2 per cent of the total population.

(f) Rural and Urban breakup

Of the total population of 371.36 lakhs, 264.06 lakhs were living in rural areas and 107.30 lakhs in urban areas. The percentage of urban population to total population was 28.9. There were 250 towns and cities. 59 % of the urban population lived in cities having a population of one lakh and above.

(g) Workers and non-workers

According to the 1981 census, 136.51 lakh persons or 36.8 percent of the total population were main workers. Of the 136.51 lakh main workers,

101.99 lakhs were male workers and 34.52 lakhs were female workers. Of the total main workers, 88.77 lakh workers (65.0 %) were engaged in agriculture and the rest in other activities.

(h) Literacy level

The general literacy rate of the state, according to 1981 census, is 38.5. Dakshina Kannada district had the distinction of having the highest literacy rate of 53.5, followed by Bangalore district with 51.3 and Kodagu with 50.2. Districts which were lagging behind in literacy level were Raichur (24.7), Gulbarga (24.9) and Bidar (26.4).

Marked variation is observed in the literacy rates between males and females. While the male literacy rate for the state was 48.8 the female literacy rate was only 27.7. The pattern of literacy rates in districts between males and females was found to be similar as that of the total population.

Marked difference is noticed in the literacy rates between rural and urban areas. While the rate for urban area is 56.7, it is only 31.1 for rural areas.

(i) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

As per the 1981 census, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the state were 55.95 lakhs and 18.25 lakhs respectively. The percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population works out to 15.0 and 4.9 respectively. The districts which had a high scheduled castes population were: Kolar (24.7 %), Gulbarga (21.9 %), Chitradurga (18.1 %) and Chikmagalur (18.0 %). The districts where the scheduled tribe population was significant were: Chitradurga (14.2 %) and Bellary (11.1 %). Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts had the lowest percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population respectively.

1.15 During the year under report, Sri Asokanath Banerji functioned as the Governor of Karnataka. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during the year.

1.16 Very important personalities who visited the state during the year 1985-86 are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the person/persons who visited the State during the year	Period of visit from	to
1	2	3	4
	Sriyuths:		
1.	Krishnamurthy, Vice President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	9.4.1985	11.4.1985
2.	Asok Mitra, Finance Minister, West Bengal	10.4.1985	11.4.1985
3.	Mahipal Reddy, Forest Minister, Andhra Pradesh	12.4.1985	14.4.1985
4.	Vice President of India	12.4.1985	13.4.1985
5.	Shravana Kumar, Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
6.	C. Ponnayan, Law Minister, Tamil Nadu	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
7.	L.C. Jain, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
8.	Vishnoy, Addl. Secretary, Home Ministry	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
9.	V.B. Raghavendra Rao, Secretary to Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
10.	K. Karunakaran, Chief Minister, Kerala	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
11.	Vayalar Ravi, Home Minister, Kerala	19.4.1985	20.4.1985
12.	K.S. Dilip Singhvi, Addl. Secretary Finance, Government of India	19.4.1985	21.4.1985
13.	K.G. Piayape, Advisor, Planning Commission	19.4.1985	21.4.1985

1	2	3	4
14.	Md. Farooq, Chief Minister, Pondicherry	19.4.1985	21.4.1985
15.	Mahendra Nath, Finance Minister, Andhra Pradesh	20.4.1985	
16.	T.V. Anthony, Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu	20.4.1985	21.4.1985
17.	C. Ramachandran, Finance Secretary, Tamil Nadu	20.4.1985	21.4.1985
18.	V. Ramachandran, Chief Secretary, Kerala	20.4.1985	
19.	Dr. Carles Conseco, President, Rotary International	28.4.1985	30.4.1985
20.	V.C. Agarwal, Cabinet Secretary, Government of India	28.4.1985	29.4.1985
21.	Frincisco Sandinoa, Agriculture Minister, Goa	26.5.1985	28.5.1985
22.	Sudeeran, Speaker, Kerala	27.5.1985	28.5.1985
23.	I.K. Gujral, former Ambassador of India to Russia	30.5.1985	7.6.1985
24.	Sadiq Ali	11.6.1985	14.6.1985
25.	Manubhai Patel	11.6.1985	13.6.1985
26.	K.K. Shah	11.6.1985	13.6.1985
27.	S.N. Mishra	11.6.1985	13.6.1985
28.	President of India	22.6.1985	25.6.1985
29.	S.K. Bhatnagar, Defence Secretary, Government of India	18.7.1985	19.7.1985
30.	P.C. Jain	18.7.1985	19.7.1985
31.	R.N. Malhotra, Governor Reserve Bank of India	18.7.1985	20.7.1985

1	2	3	4
32.	Smt. Kamala Choudhary, Chairman, Wild Life	19.7.1985	—
33.	U.S.S.R. Delegation	19.7.1985	20.7.1985
34.	Dato Samy Vellu, President of Malayasian Indian Congress	26.7.1985	28.7.1985
35.	V.C. Shukla, Chairman, SNIPES	27.7.1985	29.7.1985
36.	President of India	29.7.1985	—
37.	Smt. Murisel Donawa, MC Davidson, Minister for a Community and Local Government, Trinidad	29.7.1985	31.7.1985
38.	L.J. Dongy, Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry	9.8.1985	10.8.1985
39.	T.H. Kosheev, Vice-President of U.S.S.R.	18.8.1985	19.8.1985
40.	Dr. Zhivkova, Dy. Minister for Culture, Bulgaria	25.9.1985	26.9.1985
41.	Tambi Dorai, Deputy Speaker, Loksabha	18.10.1985	20.10.1985
42.	S.S. Sayvella, Irrigation Minister, Haryana	19.10.1985	21.10.1985
43.	President of India	21.10.1985	24.10.1985
44.	High Level Soviet Delegation	1.11.1985	2.11.1985
45.	Dr. V. Koka, Regional Director, South East Asia, W.H.O.	1.11.1985	2.11.1985
46.	Dr. Mahler, Director General, W.H.O.	1.11.1985	2.11.1985
47.	Prime Minister to India	15.11.1985	—
48.	High Level G.D.R. Delegation	19.11.1985	20.11.1985
49.	Malayasian Trade and Industry Minister	25.11.1985	26.11.1985

1	2	3	4
50.	Soviet Delegation led by Mr. Kuzentsow	26.11.1985	30.11.1985
51.	President of India	5.12.1985	7.12.1985
52.	Vice President of India	5.12.1985	7.12.1985
53.	Dr. W.R. Neduncheliyan	17.12.1985	20.12.1985
54.	Yusuf	18.12.1985	—
55.	T.V. Anthony	18.12.1985	—
56.	Kanthi Biswas	18.12.1985	20.12.1985
57.	H.E. Chairman of Ethiopia	23.12.1985	26.12.1985
58.	H.K.L. Kapoor, Chairman, UPSC	25.12.1985	29.12.1985
59.	H.Hill	1.1.1986	10.1.1986
60.	Prof. Chandrasekhar	3.1.1986	4.1.1986
61.	Dr. Laloo R.C.	3.1.1986	5.1.1986
62.	Dr. Rajya Lakshmi	3.1.1986	6.1.1986
63.	Dr. Saith	3.1.1986	7.1.1986
64.	Harihar Sharma	3.1.1986	8.1.1986
65.	Dr. Lozilonsy	4.1.1986	10.1.1986
66.	R.T. Rymbou	6.1.1986	7.1.1986
67.	Y.S. Yousuf	6.1.1986	7.1.1986
68.	Mr. Justice Zafrulla	7.1.1986	10.1.1986
69.	Dr. Swan Chand	13.1.1986	—
70.	Mrs. Vichitra Nayyar, Producer T.V. Programme, Chitrahar, Chicago (U.S.A.)	12.1.1986	15.1.1986
71.	Zimbabve Parliamentary Delegation	15.1.1986	16.1.1986
72.	H.E. Mr. Systor, Minister for Aviation Industry, USSR	17.1.1986	18.1.1986
73.	H.E. Dr. Lothar Spathi Mini, President of Baden Wurttimberg, Federal Republic of Germany	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
74.	18 Members USSR Parliamentary Delegation	27.1.1986	28.1.1986

1	2	3	4
75.	H.E. The Pope John Paul II	6.2.1986	—
76.	Royal Prince & Princes of Norway	7.2.1986	8.2.1986
77.	Mohammed Yusuf, PWD Minister, Tamil Nadu	7.2.1986	10.2.1986
78.	Chopra, Director	15.2.1986	19.2.1986
79.	Vayalar Ravi, Kerala Home Minister	18.2.1986	19.2.1986
80.	Central Study Team	20.2.1986	21.2.1986
81.	Duke of Wellington and Lady Wellington	20.2.1986	23.2.1986
82.	B.S. Savao, Addl. Secy. Agriculture Ministry	21.2.1986	26.2.1986
83.	M.D. Wasmitn	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
84.	Parthasarathy, Central Study Team	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
85.	A. B. Uppal, -do-	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
86.	Krishnamurthy, -do-	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
87.	Chibar S.S. -do-	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
88.	Sengupta, -do-	23.2.1986	24.2.1986
89.	Gajendra Hodlu, -do-	24.2.1986	25.2.1986
90.	Lakshman Bhargava, -do-	24.2.1986	—
91.	Dr. Sethuraman, -do-	24.2.1986	—
92.	Chandramohan, -do-	24.2.1986	—
93.	Bram Swarup Kaushal,-do-	24.2.1986	—
94.	Royal Prince & Princes to Norway	Feb 1986	—
95.	Dr. Ali Fakhro, Minister for Education, Baharain	1.3.1986	4.3.1986
96.	A.M. Thomas, Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries	6.3.1986	9.3.1986
97.	S.J. Thomas, Chairman, Tungabhadra Board	9.3.1986	—

1	2	3	4
98.	K. Venkataramaiah, Member UPSC	11.3.1986	12.3.1986
99.	V. Khalid, Supreme Court Judge	21.3.1986	24.3.1986

CHAPTER - 2

LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

2.1 Acts passed by the Karnataka State Legislature

2.1.01 During the year 1985, 41 Acts were passed by the State Legislature, of which, ten were substantial and the remaining were amending Acts. Following Acts were passed by the Legislature.

2.1.02 Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1985 - The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Act, 1983

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976. Sections 5, 16, 18 and Schedule to the Principal Act were amended. Sections 18A, 28A were inserted. Section 13 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 29.12.1984.

2.1.03 Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1985 - The Karnataka Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 1983

An Act to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for the payment of retirement benefits to the advocates in the State of Karnataka and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It received the assent of the President on 28.12.1984.

2.1.04 Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1985 - The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Second Amendment), Act, 1983

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. Sections 2, 3C, 4, 4A, 6, 7, 8 and 10 were amended; Sections 4B, 6C, 8B, C, D, and E, 9A, B and C were inserted. It received the assent of the President on 28.12.1984.

2.1.05 Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1985 - The Karnataka Lokayukta Act, 1984

An Act to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for making enquiries into administrative action relatable to matters specified in list - II or list - III of the seventh schedule to the Constitution taken by or on behalf of the Government of Karnataka or certain public authorities in the State of Karnataka (including any omission or commission in connection with or arising out of such action) in certain cases and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto. It received the assent of the President on 16.1.1985.

2.1.06 Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1985 - The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1985

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86. Issue of Rs. 19,25,24,95,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1985-86. It received the assent of the Governor on 30.3.1985.

2.1.07 Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1985 - The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1985

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1984-85. Issue of Rs. 3,85,18,20,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year 1984-85.

2.1.08 Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1985 - The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National Festival Holidays) (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1963) (Karnataka Act 24 of 1963). Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 24.4.1985.

2.1.09 Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1985 - The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 9, 31 were amended. Karnataka ordinance No. 4 of 1985 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 25.4.1985.

2.1.10 Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1985 - The Karnataka General Classes (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka General Classes Act, 1899. Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 25.4.1985.

2.1.11 Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1985 - The Karnataka Agricultural Debtors Relief (Amendment and Repeal) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1966 (Karnataka Act 29 of 1966). Section 3 was amended. The Karnataka Act

29 of 1966 and the Karnataka Ordinance No. 21 of 1984 were repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 25.4.1985.

2.1.12 Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1985 - The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1964). Sections 80, 96, 197 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No.1 of 1985 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 25.4.1985.

2.1.13 Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1985 - The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot-leggers, Drug offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1985

An Act to provide for preventive detention of bootleggers, drug offenders, gamblers, goondas, immoral traffic offenders and slum grabbers for preventing them from dangerous activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. It received the assent of the President on 29.4.1985.

2.1.14 Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1985 - The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Improvement Boards Act, 1976, (Karnataka Act 11 of 1976). Sections 2, 6, 50 were amended. New Chapter IIA was inserted. The Karnataka Ordinance No. 3 of 1985 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 29.4.1985.

2.1.15 Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1985 - The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka legislature salaries, pensions and allowances Act, 1956. (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957). Section 15 was amended. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance No.6 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 29.4.1985.

2.1.16 Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1985 - The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1959). Section 3 was amended. The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Ordinance

1985, (Karnataka Ordinance No. 5 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 3.5.1985.

2.1.17 Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1985 - The Karnataka Parks, Play Fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 1985

An Act to provide for the preservation and regulation of parks, play fields and open spaces in the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 7.5.1985.

2.1.18 Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1985 : The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act to amend the Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act 37 of 1984). Sections 1, 15, 16 were amended. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance 2 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 14.5.1985.

2.1.19 Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1985 - The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Mysore (Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition) Act, 1955 (Mysore Act 18 of 1955). Sections 19,28,29,30 were amended. New Sections 16, 17, 18 and 21 were inserted. It received the assent of the President on 20.5.1985.

2.1.20 Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1985 - The Code of Criminal Procedure, (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in its application to the State of Karnataka (Central Act 2 of 1974). Section 363 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 10.6.1985.

2.1.21 Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1985 - The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983

An Act to provide for constitutions of Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats and other matters connected therewith. It received the assent of the President on 10.7.1985.

2.1.22 Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1985 - The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1979). Sections 2, 3 were amended. New Section 4A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 2.9.1985.

2.1.23 Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1985 - The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, (Karnataka Act 30 of 1958). Sections 3C, 4, 4A and 4B were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 2.9.1985.

2.1.24 Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1985 - The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1957). Sections 5, 5A, 29, 30, 32A, 35, 41 and 61 were amended. New sections 29A, 29B and 66 were inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 2.9.1985.

2.1.25 Karnataka Act No. 24 of 1985 - The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957). Section 11A was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.26 Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1985 - The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act to amend the Karnataka Legal Aid Board Act, 1981 (Karnataka Act 32 of 1981). Sections 2, 4, 10, 13, 15, 18 and 21 were amended. New section was substituted for section 9 of the Principal Act. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance 8 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.27 Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1985 - The Karnataka Civil Courts (Laws) (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Small Cause Courts Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1964). The Karnataka Civil Courts Act, 1964 (Karnataka

Act 21 of 1964) and the Bangalore City Civil Courts Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 13 of 1980, Karnataka Act 11 of 1964, Karnataka Act 21 of 1964 and Karnataka Act 13 of 1980) were amended. The Karnataka Civil Courts Laws (Amendment Ordinance 1935), Karnataka Ordinance 9 of 1985 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.28 Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1985 - The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (The Karnataka Act 25 of 1957). Sections 2, 3A, 5, 5A, 6, 6B, 6D, 8A, 9, 10, 10A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 17, 18, 25B, 28, 29, 31, 43, second and fifth schedules to the principal Act were amended. Sections 4, 6C were omitted. New sections 5B, 5C, 12AA, 13A, sixth and seventh schedules to principal Act were inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.29 Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1985 - The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for consumption, use or sale thereon Act 1979. (Karnataka Act 27 of 1979). Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15 and 30 were amended. New Sections 5B, 11A were inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.30 Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1985 - The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1976). Sections 2, 14, 18 and Schedule to the Principal Act were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.9.1985.

2.1.31 Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1985 - The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1957). Sections 3A, 3B, 3C were omitted. Schedule on the Principal Act was substituted. It received the assent of the Governor on 12.9.1985.

2.1.32 Karnataka Act No. 31 of 1985 - The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Contingency Fund Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1957). Section 2 was amended. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance 14 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 13.9.1985.

2.1.33 Karnataka Act No. 32 of 1985 - The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Act of 1985

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1985-86. Issue of Rs. 39,10,21,66,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1985-86. It received the assent of the Governor on 23.9.1985.

2.1.34 Karnataka Act No. 33 of 1985 - The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act of 1985

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1985-86. Issue of Rs. 79,45,71,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1985-86. It received the assent of the Governor on 23.9.1985.

2.1.35 Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1985 - The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1959). New Section 101C was inserted. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance No. 15 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 23.9.1985.

2.1.36 Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1985 - The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1984

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 10 of 1962). Sections 51, 73 and 122A were amended. It received the assent of the President on 16.9.1985.

Sciences (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the University of Agricultural Sciences Act, 1963, (Karnataka Act 22 of 1963). Section 6 was amended. New section 6A was inserted. The University of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance No. 13 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6.10.1985.

2.1.38 Karnataka Act No. 37 of 1985 - The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 16 of 1980). Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 16.10.1985.

2.1.39 Karnataka Act No. 38 of 1985 - The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Third Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957). Section 12 was amended. New sections 13A, 13B were inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 25.10.1985.

2.1.40 Karnataka Act No. 39 of 1985 - Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1985

An Act to provide for the establishment of an authority for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the proper and orderly development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region and to provide for matters connected therewith. It received the assent of the Governor on 18.10.1985.

2.1.41 Karnataka Act No. 40 of 1985 - The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act, 1961. (Karnataka Act 13 of 1962). Sections 2, 3 and 4 were amended. New sections 4A, 4B were inserted. The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Ordinance 1985. (Karnataka Ordinance No. 12 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 15.11.1985.

(Amendment) Act, 1985

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Money Lenders Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1962). Sections 2, 5, 6, 7 were amended. New Sections 7A, 7B were inserted. The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Karnataka Ordinance No. 11 of 1985) was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 22.11.1985.

2.2 Ordinances Issued During the year 1985

2.2.01 During the year under report, 20 ordinances were promulgated by the Governor of Karnataka.

Ordinance No.	Title of the Ordinance
1.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
2.	The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fees) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
3.	The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
4.	The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
5.	The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
6.	The Karnataka Legislature Fund Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
7.	The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
8.	The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
9.	The Karnataka Civil Courts Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
10.	The Karnataka Essential Articles (Control) Ordinance, 1985
11.	The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
12.	The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
13.	The University of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

14. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
15. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
16. The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
17. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
18. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
19. The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.
20. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

CHAPTER - 3

DEPARTMENTS UNDER

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1.01 Judiciary in Karnataka comprises of both the High Court of Karnataka, the supreme judiciary body in the state, and other subordinate courts viz., civil and session courts, small causes courts, District/Magistrate courts, etc. The High Court was headed by the Chief Justice who was assisted by 21 other Judges. A total of 566 Judicial Officers were exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in various sub-ordinate courts, on both civil and criminal sides.

3.1.02 During the period under reference the following persons held the post of the Chief Justice of the State:

(i) Sri. V.S. Malimath from 1.4.1985 to 23.10.1985;

(ii) Sri. K. Jaganath Shetty as Acting Chief Justice from 24.10.1985 to 31.3.1986.

3.1.03 The staff-position of the High Court as well as the sub-ordinate courts as on 31.3.1986, was as shown below:

(No.)

Category of posts	Posts Sanctioned		Posts filled-in							
			Total		Males		Females		SC	
	High Court	Subordinate Courts	High Court	Sub-Ordinate Courts	High Court	Sub-Ordinate Courts	High Court	Sub-Ordinate Courts	High Court	Sub-Ordinate Courts
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group 'A'	21	415	21	377	20	371	1	6	2	13
Group 'B'	109	21	109	20	102	20	7	—	9	2
Group 'C'	547	6,648	543	5,984	443	5,081	100	903	51	915
Group 'D'	314	2,110	314	1,795	311	1,777	3	18	44	344
	991	**9,194**	**987**	**8,176**	**876**	**7,249**	**111**	**927**	**106**	**1,274**

3.1.04 The receipt and expenditure of the High Court, for the year under report was Rs. 68.60 lakhs and Rs. 212.46 lakhs, respectively. The corresponding figures for the subordinate courts for civil as well criminal justice, including the courts of Metropolitan Magistrates, Bangalore, were Rs. 814.15 lakhs and Rs.1,169.17 lakhs.

3.1.05 During the year under report, the Civil Courts at Madhugiri and Koppal, the Munisiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court at Anekal and the I Additional Munisiff Court at Shimoga were made permanent. Also, two new Munisiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Byadgi and Channagiri in Dharwad and Shimoga districts respectively, were established. 4 Additional posts of judges were created in the Civil Judges courts at Bidar and Bagalkot and Munisiff and Judicial First Class Magistrate courts at Chickmagalur and Gangavathy.

3.1.06 Work turned out during the year in the High C ourt and subordinate courts on civil and criminal sides separately, was as follows:

I Civil Side

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed (including Re-filed/ received by transfer)	Total for Disposal	Disposed of (including transferred)	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	**High Court**					
1.	Regular Appeals (First Appeals)	7,427	3,559	10,986	3,223	7,763
2.	Second Appeals	4,086	1,083	5,169	1,586	3,583
3.	Civil Revision Petitions	5,222	4,692	9,914	6,068	3,846
4.	Sales Tax Revision Petitions	165	114	279	76	203
5.	Sales Tax Appeals	44	21	65	21	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Civil Petitions	341	541	882	621	261
7.	Probate Civil Petitions	17	15	32	21	11
8.	Testamentory Original Suits	6	—	6	5	1
9.	Company Petitions	72	62	134	80	54
10.	Company Applications	1,740	865	2,605	715	1,890
11.	Original Side Appellations	29	46	75	17	58
12.	S.C.L.A.Ps.	56	128	184	169	15
13.	Writ Petitions	67,051	20,705	87,756	24,383	63,373
14.	Income Tax Appeals	9	—	9	9	—
15.	Writ Appeals	3,712	2,699	6,411	3,164	3,247
16.	Civil Referred Cases	7	16	23	9	14
17.	Income Tax Referred Cases	987	272	1,259	204	1,055
18.	Tax Referred Cases	340	31	371	65	306
19.	Election Petitions	4	26	30	2	28
20.	Contempt of Court Cases	78	305	383	283	100
	Total I (A)	**91,393**	**35,180**	**1,26,573**	**40,721**	**85,852**
B.	**Courts Sub-Ordinate to the High Court:**					
1.	Original suits	1,01,788	52,370	1,54,158	45,475	1,08,683
2.	Small Cause suits	10,380	14,496	24,876	14,877	9,999
3.	Execution cases	43,646	36,400	80,046	32,205	47,841
4.	Miscellaneous cases	4,70,913	60,443	5,31,356	1,79,583	3,51,773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Insolvency cases	195	42	237	51	186
6.	Regular Appeals	11,559	4,474	16,033	3,441	12,592
7.	Miscellaneous Appeals	9,149	5,443	14,592	4,870	9,722
	Total I B	**6,47,630**	**1,73,668**	**8,21,298**	**2,80,502**	**5,40,796**
	Total I (A+B)	**7,39,023**	**2,08,848**	**9,47,871**	**3,21,223**	**6,26,648**

II Criminal Side

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed and Re-filed	Total for Disposal	Disposed of	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	**High Court**					
1.	Criminal Appeals	655	604	1,259	453	806
2.	Reference U/s 374 of Cr. P.C.	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Revision Cases	2	—	2	2	—
4.	Revision Petitions	880	809	1,689	1,005	684
5.	Criminal Petitions	436	1,125	1,561	1,123	438
6.	Contempt of Court Cases	4	11	15	11	4
	Total II (A)	**1,977**	**2,549**	**4,526**	**2,594**	**1,932**
B.	**Courts Sub-Ordinate to the High Court:**					
1.	Sessions cases	1,644	1,372	3,016	1,251	1,765
2.	Criminal cases	3,24,344	4,57,587	7,81,931	3,93,327	3,88,604
3.	Special Criminal cases	394	338	732	321	411

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Criminal Miscellaneous cases	12,514	18,328	30,842	17,051	13,791
5.	Criminal Appeals	1,589	1,402	2,991	1,191	1,800
6.	Criminal Miscellaneous Appeals	38	37	75	25	50
7.	Criminal Revision cases	59	128	187	100	87
8.	Revision Petitions	1,711	1,854	3,565	1,767	1,798
	Total II (B)	**3,42,293**	**4,81,046**	**8,23,339**	**4,15,033**	**4,08,306**
	Total II (A+B)	**3,44,270**	**4,83,595**	**8,27,865**	**4,17,627**	**4,10,238**
	Grand Total (I+II)	**10,83,293**	**6,92,443**	**17,75,736**	**7,38,850**	**10,36,886**

3.2 Directorate of Prosecutions and Government Litigation

3.2.01 The main objectives of the Directorate of Prosecutions and Government Litigation were:

(i) Effective conduct of prosecutions in heinous cases and

(ii) Supervision over the Government Civil Litigation dealt with by the Munsiff as well as Magistrate Courts in the State.

3.2.02 Important functions performed by the Directorate are:

(i) Arranging for conduct of prosecution in criminal cases and Government Litigation work in Civil Suits, on behalf of the state, in the Courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judges;

(ii) Scrutiny and review of the judgements and orders in acquittal and discharge of cases issued by the courts of Munisiffs, Magistrates and Sessions Judges and to recommend to the Government for preferring appeals or revisions in deserving cases, against the judgements of acquittals and orders of discharge;

(iii) To render advice and guidance to the investigating officers of the Police Department in the matters relating to the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases and also to the officers of other departments, whenever references are made to the Directorate by the Government;

(iv) Scrutiny and approval of written statements received from the Munsiff courts, where Government is a party and

(v) Issue of authorisation to the concerned Departmental Officers to verify and sign the pleadings.

3.2.03 The Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigation, who was also the Ex-Officio Additional Secretary to the Government in the Law Department, was the head of the major Department. At the head office, he was assisted by 4 Joint Directors of Prosecutions, 2 Deputy Directors of Prosecutions (Civil), 47 Public Prosecutors/Deputy Directors of Prosecutions, 2 Assistant Directors of Prosecutions (Civil), 86 Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors/ Assistant Directors of Prosecutions and 167 Assistant Public Prosecutors, with supporting staff. Outside the headquarters, there were 6 Divisional Level Offices in the Police Ranges at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Davanagere, each under the charge of a Deputy Director of Prosecutions, who, in turn, had sub-ordinate officers and staff to assist them. Further, one Deputy Director of Prosecutions was incharge of the Bangalore city jurisdiction, in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City. Sri. D. Shankara Reddy continued to function as the Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigation, throughout the period under reference.

3.2.04 During the year under report, one post of Additional Public Prosecutor, 2 posts of Deputy Director of Prosecution, 2 posts of Assistant Director of Prosecution and 3 Posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors, together with supporting staff were created. As on 31.3.1986, there were a total of 303 Group 'A' and 'B' officers, 417 Group 'C' and 269 Group 'D' officials working in the department.

3.2.05 The budget allotment for the Directorate for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 157.85 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 136.89 lakhs.

3.2.06 During the year under report, the department reviewed 23,233 judgements/orders in acquittal and discharged cases, pertaining to the Courts of Magistrates, Sessions Judges and Munsiffs, recommended 488 cases for appeal and 226 cases for filing revision petitions, decided 562 cases in favour of Government and convicted in 14,385 cases. Opinions were furnished in respect of 21,139 cases in the matters of investigation and prosecution, to the officers of the Police and other departments. 20,726 cases were left un-recommended for appeal/revision.

3.2.07 The Officers of this Department were also involved in the Legal Aid Programme for weaker sections of the Society through co-ordination with the office bearers of the Legal Aid Board. In this respect, the Assistant Directors of Prosecutions attached to the Superintendents of Police were appointed as Secretaries of the District Legal Aid Committees. Similarly, the Assistant Public Prosecutors were appointed as Secretaries of the Taluka Legal Aid Committees. Action was taken to establish Janatha Nyayalayas in all the District head quarters and also in Bangalore City.

3.2.08 During the year under report, 15 Group 'C' and 3 Group 'D' officials were deputed to undergo training at various District Training Institutes in the State.

3.3 Directorate of Translations

3.3.01 The Directorate of Translations was dealing with the translation of Central as well State enactments, rules and regulations framed thereunder, departmental manuals, annual administration reports, forms etc. In the wake of Government's decision to switch over to Kannada as the official language of the State at all levels of administration, the Directorate was called upon to attend to the translation of Government orders, model letters of correspondence etc. Translations prepared by various other departments were being revised in this department and returned to the concerned departments.

3.3.02 The Directorate of Translations was not having any subordinate offices. The department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by 4 Deputy Directors, 6 Assistant Directors, 4 Research Officers, and other officers with supporting staff.

3.3.03 Sri. N.Narasimha Rao, continued to function as the Director of Translations during the year.

3.3.04 Following was the staff position of the Directorate as at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	11	11	8	3	3	—
2.	Group 'B'	32	21	13	8	2	1
3.	Group 'C'	14	11	5	6	1	—
4.	Group 'D'	14	13	13	—	5	1
	Total	**71**	**56**	**39**	**17**	**11**	**2**

3.3.05 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred during the year were Rs. 20.40 lakhs and Rs. 16.50 lakhs respectively.

3.3.06 During the year, 26 Central Acts, 4 State Ordinances, 26 State Bills, 30 State Acts were translated into Kannada. In addition to this, 2,167 pages of miscellaneous matters received from various departments and about 3,540 papers of matter in Hindi and other Minority languages were also translated into Kannada. Following were the important items translated during the year;

(i) The Report of the State Minority Commission;

(ii) Annual Report of the Backward Classes and Minority Department for the year 1985-86;

(iii) Karnataka Levying of Tax over the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1957 Bills;

(iv) Annual Report of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for 1984-85;

(v) Review of the Scarcity Relief Measures in the State and

(vi) Economic Survey Report of the Planning Department.

CHAPTER - 4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

4.1 Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

4.1.01 The Administrative Training Institute is an apex institution in the state, for providing Training mainly in the matters of administration to the officers and staff of the State Government. As such, the institute continued to conduct Refresher Courses, Orientation Courses, Foundation Courses, Job Courses and many other special courses on specific areas of administration. Besides, the Institute also conducts and organises, Seminars, Conferences, Workshops etc., on administration and development aspects and undertakes to publish research and training materials.

4.1.02 The Administrative Training Institute was headed by a Director and had its headquarters at Mysore. The Institute continued to impart training to the Gazetted Officers of the State Government. Similarly, the sixteen District Training Institutes in the state were engaged in the training programmes for the non-gazetted staff. Each of these District Training Institutes was headed by a Principal. There were several other officers and staff both at the headquarters and district level, to assist the Director in discharging his duties.

4.1.03 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the Institute, during the year was Rs. 24.30 lakhs and Rs. 23.88 lakhs and the figures in respect of the District Training Institutes stood at Rs. 50.37 lakhs and Rs. 46.78 lakhs respectively.

4.1.04 The Institute organised 41 Training Courses during the year, for the benefit of 916 officers of various departments of the State Government, which included 5 programmes sponsored by the Government of India. Some of the important courses organised by the Institute during the year were as follows.

(i) Common Foundation Course of 2 months' duration for the direct recruits in the Gazetted cadre.

(ii) Job courses for Gazetted probationers.

(iii) Refresher courses for improving the professional competency in respect of the departments concerned and also to acquire some of the administrative and managerial skills.

(iv) Capsule courses on administration.

(v) Course on District and Block level planning.

(vi) Orientation course for IAS/IPS/IFS probationers

(vii) In-service Training programme for IAS officers

(viii) Training Programme for officers of Municipal Administration Service. The Institute also organised a seminar on Direct Trainers 'Skills' in collaboration with Slough College of Higher Education, U.K. and a workshop on 'Energy Economy'–both sponsored by the Government of India.

4.1.05 With a view to bring about an atitudinal change in the officers, suitable training strategies were implemented by the institute, by way of organising special lectures and practical exercises on yoga. Regular yoga classes were conducted with the help of local organisations.

4.1.06 The Director, 4 Faculty members of the Institute as well as 6 Principals and one Vice-Principal of the District Training Institutes, were deputed to undergo training and attend seminars and conferences held at various training centres in the country and abroad.

4.1.07 The Institute had established a close liaison with various departments of the State Government. In this respect, the Heads of Departments and Senior Officers of the respective departments were closely involved in all aspects of training such as, identification and determination of training needs, designing the course schedules, preparation of training materials, selection of guest faculties, deputation of personnel for training etc., for which one of the Senior Officers of each of the departments were to be made to work as a training co-ordinator of the respective department.

4.1.08 During the year under report, the District Training Institutes conducted a total of 305 general, adhoc, and refresher courses to the newly recruited as well as for the in-service personnel of non-gazetted cadres, mainly to FDAs and SDAs of the state government departments wherein 8035 persons were trained.

4.2 Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute

4.2.01 The Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, since its inception in 1978, has been engaged in the training of the secretariat staff and the supervisory staff of various departments, in the matters of administration, through training programmes of short and long duration. It conducts long term

training programme for the probationary Section Officers, Assistants and Junior Assistants and both short and long term programmes for the in service officers and the staff working in secretariat and to the supervisory staff of other field departments. The subjects covered under these programmes are service rules, disciplinary matters, maintenance of records, finance, budget, etc.

4.2.02 This Institute was headed by a Director with its single unit setup. The Director was assisted by three Deputy Directors, one Section Officer and supporting staff. During the period under review, Sri V.V. Masti Holimatha functioned as the Director of the Institute.

4.2.03 As at the end of the year, all the 16 sanctioned posts of the Institute were filled-up. One of the officials was female and the rest were males. Three posts were filled-up by scheduled castes/scheduled tribes

4.2.04 The Institute had a budget allotment of Rs.5.63 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

4.2.05 The Institute imparted training through lectures from the subject specialists and able administrators, arranging filmshows, interviews with the industrial organisations, etc., for studying the methodology. During the year, the Institute conducted two long term training programmes for Junior Assistants.

4.2.06 The Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute was made permanent during September 1985.

4.2.07 The Director of the Institute continued to function during the year as the Chairman of the state level recruitment committee for recruitment to the posts of Stenographers and Typists.

4.3 Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi

4.3.01 The Karnataka Bhavan at New Delhi, continued to function as a hospitality organisation, providing boarding, lodging and transport facilities to the Ministers and Government Officers from Karnataka, who visited Delhi on official work. Besides, boarding and lodging facilities were provided to the private guests also from the state, (at higher rates fixed by the government) when the surplus accommodation was available.

4.3.02 The Deputy Special Commissioner continued to be the administrative head of the Bhavan. The following persons held the post of the Deputy Special Commissioner during the year;

i) Sri T.Y. Nayaz Ahmed from 1.4.1985 to 9.10.1985

ii) Sri C.P. Seshadri from 10.10.1985 to 17.12.1985 and

iii) Sri C.R. Chikkamath from 18.12.1985 to the end of the year.

4.3.03 During the year under report, a total of 6 posts i.e. 2 posts of stewards, 3 posts of room boys and one post of Telephone Operator were sanctioned. The staff position of the Bhavan as on 31.3.1986 was as follows.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	1	1	1	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	1	1	1	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	28	23	22	1	5	—
4.	Group 'D'	47	42	42	—	15	—
	Total	**77**	**67**	**66**	**1**	**20**	**—**

4.3.04 Out of a budget allocation of Rs.23.98 lakhs for the year 1985-86, the Bhavan incurred a total expenditure of Rs.25.41 lakhs and an amount of Rs.6.79 lakhs was realised by way of boarding, lodging and other miscellaneous charges from the guests.

4.3.05 During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government for purchasing 72 extension automatic telephone exchange from M/s. Uptron, New Delhi, to replace the existing Electronic Telephone Exchange installed by the Telephone Department on a rental basis.

4.4 Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi

4.4.01 Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka at New Delhi, continued to provide an effective and timely liaison between various departments and organisations of the State Government and their counterparts at the Centre. The references made to Government of India from this State will be followed by this office for necessary action.

4.4.02 The office was headed by a Special Commissioner who was assisted by a Liaison Officer in the rank of an Under Secretary and the supporting staff.

4.4.03 During the year under reference, Smt. Teresa Bhattacharya continued to hold the post of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka, for the full term.

4.4.04 During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government to create an M.P's cell in this office, to maintain close contact with the Members of Parliament and also to assist them in getting the necessary information required by them. The Cell consisted of one Senior Assistant or Assistant Liaison Officer, Clerk-cum-Typist and one Peon. There was also a Legal Cell with a Section Officer, one Typist and one Peon.

4.4.05 The staff position of the office as on 31.3.1986, was as furnished below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	2	2	1	1	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	1	1	1	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	18	9	9	—	1	—
4.	Group 'D'	7	5	5	—	—	—
	Total	**28**	**17**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**—**

4.4.06 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.5.96 lakhs and Rs.5.63 lakhs respectively.

4.4.07 During the year, sanction was accorded to the office for the purchase of one "B.P.L Phisifax" plain paper copier at a cost of Rs.58,740/- from the B.P.L. India Ltd., New Delhi, for the office use.

4.5 Hospitality Organisations

4.5.01 The Karnataka Government Guest Houses have been set up at Nandi Hills in Kolar district, Bangalore, Mysore and Ooty in Tamil Nadu State, to provide boarding and lodging facilities mainly to the State guests. Besides, the

K.K. Annexe provides accommodation to the officers of the Central Government and other State Governments visiting on official work at nominal rate. These guest houses, except the guest house at Mysore, coming under the Department of Hospitality Organisations in the State, were functioning under the administrative control of the Special Officer, Government Guest Houses, Bangalore. The Government guest house at Mysore was placed under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division.

4.5.02 These Institutions during the year 1985-86 incurred an expenditure of Rs.42.97 lakhs and the receipts were to the tune of Rs.2.50 lakhs.

4.5.03 During the year under report, a total of 535 persons from different parts of the country including the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India, and 21 persons from foreign countries visited the State as guests and 2,648 persons as paying guests. Lunch/Dinners were arranged to 22,025 persons during the year. The entire team and the delegates of the Press Council of India Conference held at Bangalore during the year were also treated as State Guests.

4.6 Karnataka State Vigilance Commission (Upto 14.1.1986)

4.6.01 The Karnataka State Vigilance Commission was constituted in the year 1980, to investigate and inquire into complaints against Government servants, regarding corruption, mis-conduct, lack of integrity, malpractice, misbehavior, etc., and advice the Government about the action to be taken. The jurisdiction and powers against the delinquents of this Commission were extended under the provisions of the Karnataka Public Authority (Disciplinary Proceedings Against Employees) Act, 1982, to all types of local bodies, boards, committees, commissions etc.,

4.6.02 Though there was a State Vigilance Commissioner, Secretary was the Head of the Department/Chief Controlling Officer. During the year under report, Sri P.S. Chellappa, I.P.S. and Sri M.S. Nataraja Murthy, District and Session Judge continued to hold the posts of the State Vigilance Commissioner and Secretary to State Vigilance Commission upto 14.1.1986.

4.6.03 There were four wings in the Commission viz., (1) Administration (2) Investigation (General), (3) Investigation (Technical) and (4) Enquiry.

The Administration Wing was working under the control and supervision of the Secretary. The Investigation Wing (General) was under the control of a Special Inspector General of Police, who was assisted by 13 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 27 Police Inspectors, 26 Police Sub-Inspectors and other subordinates.

The Investigation Wing (Technical) was functioning with a Chief Engineer, designated as Commissioner of Investigation (Technical), three Deputy Commissioners of Investigation (Technical), 4 Executive Engineers, 2 Assistant Executive Engineers, 4 Assistant Engineers and other staff. In the Enquiry Wing, there were 5 Commissioners of Enquiries in the rank of District and Sessions Judges; 5 Deputy Commissioners of Enquiries in the rank of Civil Judges; and 4 Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors. The above officers were working on deputation from the respective departments.

4.6.04 During the year, one First Division Clerk, one Driver and eleven Dalayaths were appointed. The following table furnishes the staff position of the department as on 14.1.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	50	43	43	—	1	1
2.	Group 'B'	38	37	37	—	1	—
3.	Group 'C	286	240	224	16	21	—
4.	Group 'D'	73	56	56	—	8	1
	Total	**447**	**376**	**360**	**16**	**31**	**2**

4.6.05 The total receipts of the department during the year was Rs.3,000/- and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.73.33 lakhs both under Plan and Non-Plan head.

4.6.06 Out of 2,504 petitions on the files of the Commission, during the year 1,579 were filed without action due to vagueness of the allegations, 646 were referred to the Heads of Departments and the rest were under investigation. There were 53 trap cases on the files including 15 of the previous year, of which 36 were finalised and 17 were under investigation. Similarly, there were 22 Raid and 41 Building Valuation cases inclusive of the balance cases carried over from the previous year. At the end of the period referred to in this report, 5 raid cases and 27 building valuation cases were disposed of and rest remained un-disposed. 10 officers and 5 officials were involved in raid cases.

4.6.07 Out of a total of 631 cases on the files, 155 enquiry cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 476 cases under various stages of enquiry.

CHAPTER—5

DEPARTMENTS UNDER FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finance

5.1.01. The revised estimates and actuals in respect of receipts and expenditure under Revenue Account for the year 1985-86, with reference to those for the year 1984-85, were as shown in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85		1985-86	
		Revised estimates	Actuals	Revised estimates	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Revenue Receipts	1,806.76	1,739.90	2,064.68	2,013.11 (+15.70%)
2.	Expenditure under Revenue Account	1,904.11	1,883,52	2,136.23	2,098.85 (11.43)

5.1.02. The rise in revenue and expenditure (actuals) during the year 1985-86 over the previous year i.e., 1984-85, was Rs.273.21 crores (15.70%) and Rs.215.33 crores (11.43%) respectively. But, there was a deficit of Rs.85.74 crores (actuals) or 4.26% under this account during the year 1985-86.

5.1.03. The total revenue of Rs. 2013.11 crores during the year 1985-86, was made up by Rs. 1434.97 crores of Tax Revenue and Rs.578.14 crores of Non-Tax Revenue.

5.1.04 Similarly, the receipts and expenditure under Capital Account for the year under report, stood at Rs.1,887.32 crores and Rs. 1,499.82 crores respectively, showing surplus of Rs. 387.50 crores or 20.53%.

5.1.05 The total expenditure of Rs. 2,098.85 crores under Revenue Account, during the year, consisted of Rs. 814.18 crores on 'Social and Community Services', Rs. 590.08 crores on 'Economic Services', Rs. 643.74 crores on 'General Services' and Rs. 50.85 crores on 'Grant-in-aid and Contributions'.

5.1.06 The expenditure under Capital Account amounting to Rs. 1,499.82 crores, constituted 'Public Debt' of Rs. 1,212.07 crores; 'Appropriation to Contingency Fund' of Rs. 20.00 crores and 'Loans and Advances' including Inter-State Settlements of Rs. 267.75 crores.

5.1.07 Details of Tax Revenue for the year 1985-86 together with comparative figures of the previous year were as given below:

A. Tax Revenue

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Share of Revenue from Central Taxes, Duties etc.,**			
1.	Tax and Income	67.01	91.95	+24.94 (+37.22)
2.	Union Excise Duties	182.58	212.47	+29.8 (+16.37)
3.	Additional Duties of Excise	48.70	51.02	+2.32 (+4.76)
4.	Estate Duty	0.59	0.55	-0.04 (-6.78)
5.	Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	0.74	3.26	+2.52 (+340.54)
6.	Grant on account of Agricultural Wealth Tax	—	0.15	+0.15 (—)
	Total I (1 to 6)	**299.62**	**359.40**	**+59.78 (+19.95)**
II.	**State Tax Revenue**			
1.	Taxes on Agricultural Income and Land	14.42	14.74	+0.32 (+2.22)
2.	Tax on Property and Capital Transactions	46.80	51.33	+4.53 (+9.68)
3.	Taxes on Profession, Trades, Employment and Callings	5.55	6.92	+1.37 (+24.68)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Taxes on Commodities and Services	842.62	1002.58	+159.96 (+18.98)
	Total II (1 to 4)	**909.39**	**1075.57**	**+166.18 (+18.27)**
	Total Tax Revenue (I + II)	**1209.01**	**1434.97**	**225.96 (+18.69)**

5.1.08 The total non-tax Revenue of Rs. 578.14 crores was made up of Rs. 220.65 crores of ' Grants-in-aid' from the Central Government and Rs. 357.49 crores from 'Other Non-Tax Revenue'. The following table furnishes the details for the year 1985-86 together with the comparative figures for the previous year.

B. Non-Tax-Revenue

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India**			
1.	Grants-in-Aid under Article 275 (i) of the constitution	1.81	2.43	+0.62 (+34.25)
2.	Grants-in-Aid for Plan Schemes	176.74	213.58	+36.84 (+20.84)
3.	Other Grants-in-Aid	5.65	4.64	-1.01 (-17.88)
	Total I (1 to 3)	**184.20**	**220.65**	**+36.45 (+19.79)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
II.	**Other Non-Tax-Revenue**			
1.	Receipts from Departmental undertakings	69.44	63.95	-5.49 (-7.91)
2.	Irrigation projects Non-Commercial	0.49	1.37	+0.88 (+179.59)
3.	Interest Receipts	141.82	145.39	+3.57 (+2.52)
4.	Dividends and Profits	1.28	0.97	-0.31 (-24.22)
5.	Mines and Minerals	6.13	6.47	+0.34 (+5.55)
6.	State Lotteries	12.72	14.16	+1.44 (+11.32)
7.	Guarantee Commission	1.45	1.52	+0.07 (+4.83)
8.	Other Non-Tax Revenue	113.36	123.66	+10.30 (+9.09)
	Total II (1 to 8)	**346.69**	**357.49**	**+10.80 (+3.12)**
	Total Non-Tax Revenue (I + II)	**530.89**	**578.14**	**+47.25 (+8.90)**
	Total Revenue (Tax + Non-Tax) under R/A/C	**1739.90**	**2013.11**	**+273.21 (+15.70)**

5.1.09 Receipts under Capital Account for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as shown below:

Capital Receipts

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Market loans	78.42	73.23	-5.19 (-6.62)
2.	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	13.28	4.10	-9.18 (-69.13)
3.	Loans from the National Agricultural Credit Fund of the Reserve Bank of India	0.26	0.44	+0.18 (+69.23)
4.	Steel Authority of India	—	—	—
5.	Loans from the General Insurance Corporation of India	2.89	1.20	-1.69 (-58.48)
6.	Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation of India	-3.64	5.03	+1.39 (+38.18)
7.	Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India	883.87	681.55	-202.32 (-22.89)
8.	Compensation Bonds and others	Neg. (0.03 lakhs)	—	—
9.	Loans and Advances from the Central Government	371.76	725.26	+353.50 (+95.09)
10.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	56.62	78.75	+22.13 (+39.09)
11.	Contingency Fund and Public Account (Net)	177.11	317.76	+140.65 (+79.41)
	Total (1 to 11)	**1580.57**	**1887.32**	**+306.75 (+19.41)**
	Total Receipts under Revenue and Capital Accounts	**3320.47**	**3900.43**	**+579.96 (+17.47)**

5.1.10 Details of expenditure incurred under Revenue Account for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as given below:

Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Development Expenditure**			
A.	**Expenditure on Economic Development**			
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	359.85	166.89	-192.96 (-53.62)
2.	Industry & Minerals	62.82	65.87	+3.05 (+4.86)
3.	Water and Power Development	93.91	—	-93.91 (-100.00)
4.	Transport	46.86	46.71	-0.15 (-0.32)
5.	General Economic Services	43.65	17.67	-25.98 (-59.52)
6.	Rural Development	—	139.82	+139.82
7.	Special Area Programme	—	4.01	+4.01
8.	Irrigation and Flood Control	—	145.52	+145.52
9.	Energy	—	2.32	+2.32
10.	Science, Technology and Environment	—	1.27	+1.27
	Total I (A) (1 to 10)	**607.09**	**590.08**	**-17.01 (-2.80)**
B.	**Expenditure on Social Services**	**614.94**	**814.18**	**+199.24 (+32.40)**
	Total I (A + B)	**1222.03**	**1404.26**	**+182.23 (+14.91)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
II.	**Non-Development Expenditure**			
A.	**Expenditure on General Services**			
1.	Administrative Services	163.31	156.00	-7.31 (-4.48)
2.	Collection of Taxes (Fiscal Services)	39.94	44.34	+4.40 (+11.02)
3.	Debt Services	275.35	330.53	+55.18 (+20.04)
4.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	119.42	112.87	-6.55 (-5.48)
	Total II (A) (1 to 4)	**598.02**	**643.74**	**+45.72 (+7.64)**
B.	Grants-in-aid contributions to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	63.47	50.85	-12.62 (-19.88)
	Total II (A+B)	**661.49**	**694.59**	**+33.10 (+5.00)**
	Total Revenue Expenditure (I+II)	**1883.52**	**2098.85**	**+215.33 (+11.43)**
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on Revenue Account	**(-)143.62**	**(-)85.74**	**Fall in deficit by 57.88 (-40.30)**

5.1.11 A total amount of Rs.1499.82 crores was spent under Capital Account during the year 1985-86, for which details alongwith those for the previous year were as given in the following Table:

Capital Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
I	**Public Debt:**			
1.	Repayment of Market Loans	40.58	18.50	-22.08 (-54.41)
2.	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	2.09	2.09	—
3.	Loans from National Agricultural Fund of the Reserve Bank of India	Neg. (0.49 lakhs)	2.06	+2.05 (+41836.73)
4.	Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation	2.30	2.57	+0.27 (+11.74)
5.	Steel Authority of India	—	—	—
6.	Loans from the Rural Electrifications Corporation Ltd.	—	—	—
7.	Loans from General Insurance Corporation of India	0.33	0.64	+0.31 (+93.94)
8.	Compensation Bonds and others	—	—	—
9.	Repayment of ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India	883.87	681.55	-202.32 (-22.89)
10.	Repayment of Loans to Central Government	190.28	226.44	+36.16 (+19.00)
11.	Capital expenditure	253.77	278.27	+24.45 (+9.63)
	Total I (1 to 11)	**1373.22**	**1212.07**	**-161.15 (-11.74)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
II.	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	20.00	20.00	—
III.	Loans and Advances including Inter-State settlements	224.48	267.75	+43.27 (+19.28)
	Total capital expenditure (I to III)	**1617.70**	**1499.82**	**-117.88 (-7.29)**
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	**(-) 37.13**	**(+)387.50**	**Rise in surplus by 424.62 (-1143.63)**
	Total expenditure under Revenue and Capital accounts, overall surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	**3501.22**	**3597.67**	**+96.45 (+2.75)**
		(-)180.75	**(+)302.76**	**Rise in surplus by 483.51 crores or 267.50%**

5.1.12 The overall budgetary position of both the Revenue and Capital Accounts for the two years i.e., 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as furnished in the following Table:

Overall Budgetary Position

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)	Variation over 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Opening balance	(-)77.11	(-)257.86	—
2.	Receipts	3320.47	3900.43	+579.96 (+17.47)
3.	Expenditure	3501.22	3597.67	+96.45 (+2.75)
4.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-)180.75	(+)302.76	Rise in surplus by 483.51 crores (+267.50)
5.	Closing balance	(-)257.86	(+)44.90	—

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentage variation over the previous year.

Source: A Picture of Karnataka Budget, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore (1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88).

5.2 Department of Commercial Taxes

5.2.01 The Department of Commercial Taxes, a major revenue earning department in the State is responsible for the administration of various Acts pertaining to Commercial Taxes and the proper assessment, collection and remittance of the tax revenue accruing under the concerned laws to the Government. The other taxes being dealt with by this department are Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Agricultural Income Tax, Entry Tax, Profession Tax, Luxury Tax and Betting Tax.

5.2.02 The Department continued to be headed by a Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. At the State Headquarters, he was assisted by two Joint Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes with subordinate staff. Outside the Headquarters, there were 9

Administrative divisions of this department, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Admn.). These officers were having Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, through whom the Entertainment Tax Act, Sales Tax Act, Luxury Tax Act, were enforced and Agricultural Income Tax Officers, Assistant Agricultural Income Tax Officers, Assistant Profession Tax Officers, in respect of the concerned Acts. There were two Intelligence Wings, one each for South Zone at Bangalore and North Zone at Belgaum, headed by the Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (Int.), excluding the Divisional Offices at Mysore, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Davanagere where the intelligence work was under the control of the respective Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (Admn.) There were separate Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (Appeals) at the divisional level to deal with the appeals against the assessment orders.

5.2.03 During the year under report, Sri M.C. Satyawadi functioned as the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes upto 21.8.1985 and thereafter Sri N.A. Muthanna functioned as the Commissioner from 22.8.1985 to the end of the year.

5.2.04 A total of 16 additional posts in different cadres were sanctioned during the year. The staff position of the department as at the end of 1986, was as shown in the following table.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'/'B'	729	649	636	13	87	16
2.	Group 'C'	3,606	2,740	2,408	332	338	53
3.	Group 'D'	1,093	797	784	13	148	38
	Total	**5,428**	**4,18'**	**3,828**	**358**	**573**	**107**

5.2.05 The budget allotment and the expenditure of the department for the year under report stood at Rs.889.90 lakhs and Rs. 885.98 lakhs respectively.

5.2.06 The total collection under all types of Commercial Taxes during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 674.31 crores and the collection charges was Rs. 84.86 crores.

5.2.07 The Demand, collection and balance under different Commercial Tax Acts were as furnished in the table below.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Demand	Collection	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka Sales Tax	615.82	481.56	134.26
2.	Central Sales Tax	118.36	107.86	10.50
3.	Entertainment Tax	32.85	31.69	1.16
4.	Agricultural Income Tax	10.62	6.97	3.65
5.	Luxury Tax	2.03	1.80	0.23
6.	Entry Tax	28.35	25.89	2.46

5.2.08 During the year under report, the department administered the following Acts and the details of progress under the respective Acts were as given in the following paragraphs:

(i) Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957

(a) The annual total turnover limit prescribed for the registration of dealers was enhanced from Rs.50,000 to Rs. 75,000 to help small dealers. The exemption limit of the annual turnover for the payment of turnover tax, was raised from Rs. 1.50 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs. A common registration fee was prescribed under the Karnataka Sales Tax, Entry Tax and Luxury Tax Act and the registration fee under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act was enhanced from Rs.200 to Rs.250 p.a.

(b) As a measure of additional resource mobilisation a new levy viz., 'Development Cess' at 30% on basic rates of Sales Tax was introduced during the year, thereby merging surcharge and Rural Development Cess, besides enhancing the rates of Sales Tax on certain selected commodities. The rate of turnover tax for dealers with a turnover of more than Rs.50 lakhs p.a. was enhanced from 0.5% to 1.0% as another item of resource mobilisation. The rates of tax on certain commodities under sales tax were reduced/exempted for giving concessions and reliefs.

(c) The number of registrations at the end of the year under this Act stood at 1,75,903.

(d) The revenue collection under this Act during the year was Rs. 424.01 crores.

(e) 1,49,227 assessments accrued during the year, adding to 2,05,970 pending assessments for disposal. Out of a total of 3,55,197 assessments for disposal, 1,66,015 were finalised during the year leaving a balance of 1,89,182 as on 31.3.1986.

(f) Out of a total number of 17,793 appeals for disposal, 7,502 appeals were those carried over from the previous year. 11,310 appeals were disposed of during the year and the balance of 6,483 appeals remained pending.

(g) Out of 250 Suo-Moto Revision cases, during the year, 118 cases were disposed of leaving 132 undisposed cases.

(h) The vigilance cell detected 724 cases of suppression of turnovers of more than Rs. 1 lakh in each case. The total amount of suppression of turnover and tax evasion were Rs.126.87 crores and Rs.10.24 crores respectively. Similarly, the Intelligence Wing of the department made detection of suppression of turnover to an extent of Rs.182.37 lakhs during the year and an amount of Rs.53.48 lakhs was collected as penalty. 777 test purchases were conducted under the Test purchase programme which led to detection of 614 cases in which bills were not issued and a sum of Rs.3.33 lakhs was collected as compounding fees. About 40.76 lakhs goods vehicles were checked at various Sales Tax Check posts in the State and thereby 74,595 offences were booked, leading to a penalty collection of Rs.156.94 lakhs.

(ii) **Central Sales Tax Act, 1956**

(a) The number of registrations at the end of the year under this Act was 78,192 and a sum of Rs.172.04 crores was realised as revenue.

(b) 92,605 assessments were carried over from the previous year, for which 62,078 assessments accrued during the year, thus taking the total assessments for disposal to 1,54,683. Of this, 62,115 were finalised, leaving a balance of 92,568 undisposed assessments.

(c) Out of a total of 1,592 appeals for disposal including 602 of the previous year, 1,040 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 552 appeals.

(d) 49 cases of Suo-Moto Revision cases were for disposal during the year of which, 41 were the cases carried over from the previous year. A total of 37 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 12 cases at the end of the year.

(iii) **Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958**

(a) The films in Kannada, Kodava, Konkani and Tulu, produced in the State as well as outside, continued to get exemption from the Entertainment Tax to the extent of 50% during the year under report also.

(b) The benefit provided under the composition scheme for the payment of tax, was extended during the year to theaters located in places with a population of less than one lakh.

(c) The revenue collected under this Act during the year was Rs.31.21 crores.

(d) Out of the total basic Entertainment Tax of Rs.13.75 crores, an amount of Rs.11.68 crores was assigned to the local bodies during the year.

(e) Out of 89,702 assessments for disposal during the year, 60,546 assessments were disposed of and the remaining 29,156 remained pending at the end of the year. Similarly, out of 1,745 appeal cases for disposal, 656 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,089 undisposed cases.

(f) The Mobile and Intelligence Wings of the Department, booked the Entertainment tax offences in 666 cases and 604 cases were compounded and Rs.5.29 lakhs was collected as compounding fees.

(iv) **Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957**

(a) The exemption limit for payment of Agricultural Income Tax was enhanced during the year from Rs.14,000 to Rs.20,000 p.a. both for corporate and non-corporate sectors. Further, a new composition scheme for payment of tax under this Act, was made available for persons having land holdings upto 25 acres growing coffee either

exclusively or inter planted with banana, coconut, cardamom, pepper or orange.

(b) A sum of Rs.6.90 crores was collected during the year under this Act.

(c) Out of 1,66,331 assessments for disposal during the year, 29,879 were disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a balance of 1,36,452 assessments.

(d) The number of appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 586 and for which 942 fresh appeals were added during the year. Of the total of 1,528 cases for disposal, 775 were disposed of, leaving 753 cases at the end of the year.

(e) Out of a total 133 Suo-moto revision cases, 40 were disposed of during the year.

(v) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1976)

(a) Revised slab rates of tax were fixed during the year, for hotels/lodging houses, where lodging charges per room per day was Rs.50 and above.

(b) A revenue of Rs.1.76 crores was collected during the year under this Act.

(vi) Karnataka Tax on Entry of goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sales therein Act, 1979

(a) The dealers registered under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act were exempted from paying the registration/renewal fee under this-Act. The Entry Tax rates on textiles and non-levy sugar were raised from one percent to two during the year.

(b) A sum of Rs.25.68 crores was collected under this Act during the year.

(vii) The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976

(a) As per the amendment made to this Act in the year 1985, the salary/ wage earners drawing basic pay/wage less than Rs.1,200 p.m. were exempted from the payment of profession tax w.e.f. 1.4.1983.

(b) The number of registered employees under this Act was 17,853 and the number of self employed persons enrolled under this Act was 1,87,786.

(c) A revenue for Rs.6.92 crores was realised during the year.

(viii) **The Mysore Betting Tax Act 1932:**

The Bangalore Turf Club and the Mysore Race Club were covered during the year under the administration of this Act and the revenue collected under the Act was Rs.5.79 crores.

5.2.09 During the year under report, 24 officers and 44 officials were deputed for training courses of short duration held at ATI Mysore and DTI, Bangalore respectively. And another 4 officers were deputed to the XII Advanced Training Programme in Sales Tax Administration held at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.

5.3 Karnataka Government Insurance Department

t5.3.01 The Karnataka Government Insurance Department, which was started as early as a century ago, intends to provide insurance coverage compulsorily to all the State Government employees and their dependants, as well as to the Motor Vehicles purchased out of State Government loans.

5.3.02 The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by one Deputy Director (Headquarters), Assistant Directors, one Headquarters Assistant and supporting staff. There were 5 Divisional Level Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Belgaum and Gulbarga each headed by a Deputy Director and 20 District Insurance Offices each headed by a District Insurance Officer.

5.3.03 During the year under report Sri A.R.M. Ikbal Ahmed held the post of the Director.

5.3.04 The following table furnishes the staff position of the department as at the end of the year.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	9	8	8	—	1	—
2.	Group 'B'	32	30	28	2	2	1
3.	Group 'C'	825	756	641	115	130	16
4.	Group 'D'	100	93	92	1	10	2
	Total	**966**	**887**	**769**	**118**	**143**	**19**

5.3.05 The budget allotment and the expenditure of the department for the year were Rs.143.98 lakhs and Rs.131.97 lakhs. A total revenue of Rs.17.43 crores was realised by the department during the year.

5.3.06 The Department was having 4 wings viz., (i) Compulsory Life Insurance, (ii) Motor Vehicle Insurance, (iii) Family Benefit Fund, (iv) Hyderabad State Life Insurance.

(i) State Government servants and their families are provided with insurance protection under the compulsory Life Insurance Branch.

(ii) The Motor Insurance Branch grants compulsory insurance to all types of motor vehicles owned by the State Government and to such of the vehicles purchased out of Government loans or having the financial involvement of the Government.

(iii) Family Benefit Fund Branch deals with the "Group Insurance Scheme" meant for the Government Employees and the Family Benefit Fund Scheme meant for the Employees of Local Bodies and aided educational institutions as a Social Security Measure.

(iv) The Hyderabad Life Insurance Fund Branch, dealing with the servicing of the policies held by the employees of the erstwhile Hyderabad State is coming to a close.

5.3.07 The limit for sanctioning cash loans by the District Insurance Officers and the Deputy Directors at the Divisional Insurance Offices was raised during the year from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000 and from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.30,000 respectively.

5.3.08 A bonus of Rs.46/- per thousand per annum on the policies in vogue as on 31.3.83, was declared as per the recommendations of the 1980-83 Triennial Valuation Report from the Compulsory Life Insurance Branch.

5.3.09 The number of policies in force as on 31.3.1986 in the Compulsory Life Insurance Branch, was 5,20,043 with a fund balance of Rs.124.08 crores.

5.3.10 As per the corrigendum issued by the Government in the Karnataka Financial Code and Karnataka Treasury Code, the Treasury Officers are directed to deduct the instalment amount of the insurance which is to be credited to the official branch of the Life Insurance Fund of the Department, thereby helping to cover all the Government officials under the purview of the Compulsory Life Insurance.

5.3.11 Details of the business carried out by the Department during the year were as furnished below:

Sl. No.	Branchwise particulars	Unit	Business particulars
1	2	3	4
I.	**Life Insurance Branch**		
1.	New Policies issued	Number	36,731
2.	Sum assured	Rs. in crores	43.00
3.	Total policies in force	Number	5,20,043
4.	Total sum assured	Rs. in crores	370.80
5.	Total premium income	-do-	16.32
6.	Moulya Vima Kanthu Aadaya	-do-	43.00
7.	Number of claims paid		
	(a) Maturity	Number	11,264
	(b) Deaths	-do-	1,508
	(c) S.V	-do-	873
8.	Amount of claims paid:		
	(a) Maturity	Rs. in crores	2.26
	(b) Deaths	-do-	0.69
	(c) S.V.	-do-	0.29
9.	Amount of loan sanctioned	Rs. in crores	11.40
10.	Life Fund Balance	-do-	124.08
II.	**Motor Insurance Branch:**		
1.	Vehicles Insured	Number	14,822
2.	Total Premium Income	Rs. in crores	0.33
3.	Claims paid	Number	209
4.	Amount of claims paid	Rs. in crores	0.20
5.	Fund balance	-do-	1.45
III.	**Family Benefit Fund Branch:**		
1.	Receipts	Rs. in crores	0.82
2.	Payments	-do-	0.76
IV.	**Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund Branch:**		
1.	Opening balance of the Fund	Rs. in crores	0.53
2.	Total receipts for the year	-do-	0.11
3.	Total payments for the year	-do-	0.02
4.	Closing balance of the fund	-do-	0.62
5.	Policies in force	Number	270
6	Annual Premium Income	Rs. in thousands	10.00

5.4 Directorate of Small Savings and State Lottery:

5.4.01 The Directorate of Small Savings and State Lottery deals with Small Savings, State Lotteries and Employees Group Insurance Scheme. The main objectives are:

(i) To inculcate the habit of thrift and savings among the people and to provide security and fair return for their savings.

(ii) To combat inflationary pressures in the economy;

(iii) To channalise peoples' savings for the Development Programmes of the State;

(iv) To provide the State Government Employees the twin benefits of insurance coverage to the nominees in the event of death of the officials while in service and a lumpsum payment at the time of their retirement, on a wholly contributing and self-financing on easy instalment basis.

5.4.02 The Head of the Department is designated as the Director of Small Savings and State Lottery and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by three Deputy Directors (one each for administration, State Lottery and Group Insurance Scheme and Publicity), other officers and supporting staff. At the four Small Savings Divisions, conforming to the Revenue Divisions, Deputy Directors, Small Savings were looking after the departmental activities.

5.4.03 During the period of reference, Sri T.Muralidhar Rao continued to hold the post of the Director.

5.4.04 185 additional posts in various cadres were sanctioned during the year and 18 Assistant Development Officers were appointed.

The staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986 was as furnished in the Table below: No.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	9	8	8	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	24	8	8	—	2	—
3.	Group 'C'	257	73	65	8	17	2
4.	Group 'D'	31	18	18	—	7	—
	Total	**321**	**107**	**99**	**8**	**26**	**2**

5.4.05 The budget allotment for the department for the year was Rs.1,276.25 lakhs, against which a sum of Rs.1,282.08 lakhs was incurred. Total revenue receipts during the year were to the tune of Rs.19,996 lakhs.

5.4.06 Targets and achievements under gross and net collections for the year stood at Rs.360.00 crores/Rs.434.16 crores and Rs.201.00 crores/Rs.255.99 crores respectively.

5.4.07 The progress achieved by the department in respect of Small Savings, Pay Roll Savings, State Lottery and Group Insurance Scheme was as furnished under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Data
1.	2	3	4
I.	**Small Savings Agency**		
1.	Agents at the beginning of the year	Number	7,709
2.	Agents appointed during the year.	-do-	7,296
3.	Agencies terminated.	-do-	210
4.	Agents at the end of the year.	-do-	14,795
5.	Amount of business done	Rs. in lakhs	9,108.22
II.	**Pay Roll Savings Group:**		
1.	Pay Roll Savings Groups at the beginning of the year.	Number	5,059
2.	Pay Roll Savings Groups at the end of the year.	-do-	7,165
3.	Members in the Group at the beginning of the year.	-do-	4,17,537
4.	Members in the Group at the end of the year.	-do-	8,65,870
5.	Collections turned over during the year.	Rs. in lakhs	1,792.61
III.	**State Lottery:**		
1.	Main draws held	Number	24
2.	Mini draws held	-do-	46

1.	2	3	4
3.	Bumper draws held	-do-	12
4.	Gross receipts	Rs. in lakhs	1,495
5.	Expenditure	-do-	1,142
6.	Net	-do-	353
IV.	**Group Insurance Scheme:**		
1.	Opening balance	Rs. in lakhs	2,196.34
2.	Receipts	-do-	829.34
3.	Payments	-do-	263.46
4.	Interest accrued	-do-	3,041.55
6.	Number of Government Employees covered under this Scheme as on 31.3.1986	lakhs	3.441

5.5 Department of State Accounts

5.5.01 The main function of the Department of State Accounts is to audit the accounts of local bodies, statutory and other autonomous bodies, religious and charitable institutions etc.,

5.5.02 The Controller of State Accounts was the head of the department. At the head office, he was assisted by a Joint Controller and four Assistant Controllers with supporting staff. At the field level, there were 24 officers, of whom, 6 were in the cadre of Deputy Controllers in the six Universities in the State and 18 in the cadre of Assistant Controllers and 17 of whom were in the District Headquarters except Kodagu and Chikmagalur and another in-charge of the auditing of the accounts of the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. During the year under report, Sri H. Jalihal was the Head of the Department.

5.5.03 During the year under report, 40 additional posts in different cadres were sanctioned to the Department and a total of 306 appointments in the cadres of First Division Clerks, Second Division Clerks and Typists were made. During the year, Government had accorded sanction for the upgrading of 80 posts of Superintendent in Group 'C' to the cadre of Audit Officer in Group 'B' and the

the department as at the end of March 1986 was as shown in the following Table.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts filled in			SC	ST
		Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Group 'A'	159	154	5	19	2
2.	Group 'B'	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	2,948	2,825	123	419	88
4.	Group 'D'	61	61	—	14	6
	Total	**3,168**	**3,040**	**128**	**452**	**96**

5.5.04 As against a budget allotment of Rs.133.90 lakhs, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs.155.94 lakhs. An audit fee of Rs.34.36 lakhs was collected during the year.

5.5.05 A total of 63 First Division Clerks, 6 Second Division Clerks and 21 Assistant Controllers were imparted training at District Training Institutes of Belgaum and Chitradurga and the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

5.5.06 The department attended to the following items of work during the year.

(i) A total of 301 audit notes were prepared in respect of six Universities in the State viz., Karnataka, Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Gulbarga Universities and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The period of auditing covered was from 1981-82 to 1984-85.

(ii) Auditing of the accounts pertaining to the following statutory bodies, was done.

(a) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, (1983-84)

(b) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (1982-83 & 1983-84)

(c) 5 Command Area Development Authorities (1983-84 & 1984-85)

(d) 12 Town Development Boards (1984-85)

(f) Other Boards and Organisations like the Government Employees' Canteen, Bangalore; the Karnataka Government Insurance Departments Employees' Canteen, Bangalore. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board and the Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board, Bangalore; for the year 1984-85.

(iii) During the year, 670 bills of claims of Muzrai Institutions and 924 bills pertaining to the Central Beggars' Relief Committee and the Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra, were pre-audited.

(iv) The accounts of the Karnataka State Charity Choultries at Thirupati - Thirumala from 1.1.1985 to 31.12.1985; at Shrishyla from 1.4.1983 to 31.12.1983 and at Varanasi from 1.1.1983 and 31.12.1984, were audited and the reports were sent.

(v) Out of a total of 9,704 institutions of all types of local bodies, Panchayat Raj Institutions and Statutory bodies for which the auditing was to be done for a total 22,410 1/2 institution years. The target set for the year was 8,647 institutions and 18,365 1/2 institution years. The progress during the year was 7,801 institutions and 14,463 institution years.

(vi) Special audit of accounts was done in respect of the Shimoga Town Municipality for the years from 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(vii) During the year, three institutions viz., (1) Ranaji Trophy Cricket Pandhya Mandali, Hassan (1985); (2) Karnataka Veterinary Council, Bangalore (1983-85) and (3) E.S.I., Hospital, Malleswaram Unit (1982-83) were taken up for fresh auditing of the accounts for the year mentioned against them.

(viii) Audit reports were prepared in respect of 363 local bodies, 4,910 Panchayat Raj Institutions and 683 other Statutory Organisations and the reports were sent to the concerned.

(ix) 815 Pension cases of the retired Municipal employees were settled.

5.6 Department of Treasuries

5.6.01 The Department of Treasuries mainly carries out the monetary transactions of the State Government by maintaining the receipts and expenditure

accounts. It also functions as the custodian of cash and stamp papers on behalf of the State Government and disburses all kinds of pensions sanctioned by the State and Central Governments.

5.6.02 The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Deputy Director and 2 Assistant Directors with supporting staff at the headquarters. Outside the head office, the office of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, the District Treasuries of Belgaum, Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore and the Treasury of Stamps, Bangalore were under the control of Deputy Directors. The other District Treasuries and the sub-treasuries were headed by Assistant Treasury Officers and Senior Accountants respectively.

5.6.03 During the year under report, Sri A.S. Prabhu continued to hold the post of the Director of Treasuries.

5.6.04 As on 31.3.1986, the department had 2,384 sanctioned posts, of which, 2,186 had been filled-up. Of these, males were 1950 and females were 236; 460 belonged to Scheduled castes & 81 belonged to Scheduled tribes.

5.6.05 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred in the department for the year were Rs.363.24 lakhs and Rs.360.90 lakhs respectively.

5.6.06 3 Group 'C' officials were imparted training at the District Training Institute, Bangalore.

5.6.07 Two non-Banking Sub-Treasuries at Kalgatagi and Nargund both in Dharwad district were converted into the Banking Sub-Treasuries during the year.

5.6.08 The one member Sub-Treasuries at eleven hoblies sanctioned during the year 1984-85 started functioning during the year under reference. Another one-member Sub-Treasury sanctioned during the year in Mayakonda village in Chitradurga district also started functioning during the year.

5.6.09 Cheque system was introduced for making payments, in all the 12 one-member sub-treasuries at Hoblies and in other 13 sub-treasuries in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Kodagu and Kolar districts.

CHAPTER—6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1.01 The department was responsible for regulating the excise activities in the State, like manufacturing and selling of liquors, controlling smuggling activities and manufacturing of illicit liquors etc. through the enforcement of Excise Rules and Regulations.

6.1.02 The department was headed by Excise Commissioner who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners of Excise, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents of Excise, Senior and Junior Inspectors of Excise, Prosecuting Inspector of Excise and other supporting staff. Sri J. Alexander continued to function as the Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

6.1.03 As at the end of the year under report, the total staff strength of the department was 4,109. During the year under report, 64 posts of Inspector of Excise (Senior) were upgraded to that of Deputy Superintendent of Excise.

6.1.04 The expenditure incurred and the revenue realised during the year under report were Rs.11.13 crores and Rs.196.80 crores respectively.

6.1.05 Twenty seven distilleries in the state continued to manufacture IML, rectified spirit, arrack, denatured spirit and redistillation of rectified spirit. Of these, 6 distilleries manufactured arrack of 35° UP and supplied to various arrack shops in the State.

6.1.06 As in the previous years, the privilege of vending arrack was sold by public auction in all the districts and an amount of Rs.99.58 crores was realised. The price and duty of 35° UP arrack per litre during the year was Rs.2.03 and Rs.6.00 respectively. Besides this, sales tax, development cess etc., were also collected as per the existing rules. The issue price of arrack to retailers from Government depot was Rs.12.65 per litre including bottling charge.

6.1.07 During 1985-86, 8,391 arrack shops and 89 arrack bonded depots were existing in the State. Four distilleries, two at Bangalore, one each at Hubli and Hiriyur had established seven arrack warehouses and ten arrack feeding centres at various places in the State. The total consumption of arrack in the State, during the year was 370.30 lakh litres. The five year contract of supplying rectified spirit by the Government to these warehouses, where arrack was manufactured and supplied to depot, was continued. The service charges of 40 paise per litre on arrack manufactured were paid to the Government.

6.1.08 As at the end of the year under report, 343 licences for the manufacture of denatured spirit has been issued. During 1985-86, 70 chemical units were licenced with a quota of 36,80,000 litres of rectified spirit above or below 94.68%.

6.1.09 During the year under report, twenty distilleries continued to manufacture Indian made liquors and the quantity produced, consumed in the state and exported were 328.92 lakh litres, 82.31 lakh litres and 247.96 lakh litres respectively. As in the previous years, concession on liquors was extended to defence services. A revenue of Rs.27.83 crores was realised on duties and litre fee of IML.

6.1.10 Four firms viz., M/s. United Breweries (P) Ltd., Bangalore, M/s. Venus Breweries, Bangalore, M/s. Mysore Breweries Limited, Bangalore and M/s. Khoday Brewing and Distilling (P) Ltd., Brewery Division, Bangalore, continued to manufacture beer and they manufactured 316.82 lakh bulk litres and an amount of Rs.0.30 crores was collected as manufacturing licence fee. The duty and litre fee of Rs.1.55 and R.1.00 per bulk litre respectively was collected and the revenue realised was Rs.6.42 crores. During the year under report, 10 licences for beer parlours with the lease amount of Rs.1,200 p.a. per shop for retail vending and Rs.3,600 per annum per shop for bottled beer were issued and an amount of Rs.14,400 was realised by way of lease amount.

6.1.11 The previlege of vending toddy all-over the State was sold by public auction. Due to scarcity of tappable trees, reciprocal arrangements from Andhra Pradesh to this State & vice-versa were continued with the exception of entire districts of Bidar and Kodagu and parts of Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Hassan & Uttara Kannada districts. During 1985-86, 7,61,599 trees were tapped and a revenue of Rs.48.35 crores was collected as toddy shop rentals and tree tax and tree rent. As at the end of the year under report, there were 6,625 toddy shops in the state.

6.1.12 Under the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian Liquors Rules), 5,065 licences were in existence during 1985-86 for the sale of foreign liquors and an amount of Rs.6.55 crores as licence fee was collected.

6.1.13 While the sale of Ganja was prohibited, opium was continued to be issued to the licenced addicts and for medicinal and scientific purposes. There were only 34 licenced addicts during the year under report.

6.1.14 Under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) and Rules, 21 bonded licences and 139 non-bonded licences were issued for manufacture of allopathic, homoeopathic, ayurvedic and unani type of medicines and for toilet preparations. Of the 23.51 lakh litres of SMP manufactured, 3.13 lakh B.L. was consumed within the State, 1.43 lakhs B.L. out side the State and a revenue of Rs.1.38 crores was realised.

6.1.15 During 1985-86, 159 dangerous drug licences were renewed and 1,386 dangerous drugs were imported.

6.1.16 7,963 crimes were detected during the year taking the total number to 17,700 as at the end of the year under report. Of this, 7,798 cases were disposed of and the remaining cases were pending with courts, chemical examiner etc.

6.1.17 Eleven EIBs established at various places in the State and one Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Excise with necessary staff in Bangalore continued to tackle the problem of manufacturing of illicit liquors and smuggling of liquors from neighbouring States.

6.2 Department of Fire Force

6.2.01 The department being service oriented, provides fire fighting services and helps in rescue operations.

6.2.02 The department was headed by the Director General of Police and Commandant General, Home Guards and Ex-officio Director of Civil Defence and Fire Force. The department had three Divisional Offices and Fire Stations in 14 districts of the State. At the headquarters he was assisted by Deputy Directors, an Accounts Officer, Chief Fire Officer, Chief Instructor and other supporting staff. At the Divisional and District levels, he was assisted by Divisional Fire Officers and Station Officers. During the year under report, Sri A.R. Nizamuddin continued to function as the head of the department.

6.2.03 As against a sanctioned strength of 1,447, the working strength was 1,037.

6.2.04 Twenty two fire stations situated at various places continued to function. A new fire station was started in Chikmagalur and action was taken to open fire stations at various places in Bangalore. Besides these, one Fire Protection Squad was functioning in Vidhana Soudha.

6.2.05 During 1985-86, 2,104 fire calls were attended to by the department. Of the Rs.17.26 crores worth property involved in those fire accidents, Rs.11.74 crores worth property was saved. Also 89 human lives were saved. The department attended to 218 rescue calls during the year and 181 lives were saved from various distructions like drowning in the wells, floods and building collapses. Services of this department was also utilised in pumping out stagnant water from wells.

6.2.06 During the year, the Ambulance unit of the department attended to 1,634 calls and an amount of Rs.22,652 was realised towards charges for the private use of ambulance.

6.2.07 The Karnataka Fire Force Training Institute, Bangalore continued to give training in fire fighting of various durations to both the departmental persons and to employees of (a) Industrial & Commercial establishments/ organisations, (b) Cinema theatres and (c) Public and Private sector industries. During the year under report, 4,083 students and 85 teachers from 59 schools in the City were trained in fire prevention and fire fighting. Special school fire brigades were started in 3 schools and 112 students in these brigades were being given two years regular training. During the year under report, a sophisticated equipment for fighting fire in high rise building-Simon Snorkel-was purchased at a cost of Rs.56 lakhs.

6.3 Department of Homeguards and Civil Defence

6.3..01 The department basically being a voluntary organisation, helps the police in the maintenance of law and order and provides necessary services during riots, strikes, etc. For this, the department continued to administer;

(i) Karnataka Homeguards Regulations, 1962;

(ii) Karnataka Homeguards Rules, 1963;

(iii) Hand book of Homeguards.

6.3.02 The department was headed by the Director General of Police, Commandant General of Homeguards and Ex-officio Director of Civil Defence. At the headquarters, he was assisted by Senior Staff Officer and Deputy Commandant General of Homeguards and Ex-officio Deputy Director of Civil Defence and Commandant, Central Homeguards and Civil Defence Training Centre and

other supporting staff. At the district level, each district was headed by Honorary Commandant, assisted by Honorary Homeguards Officers. Besides these, the government sanctioned the post of Deputy Commandant in the 14 selected districts to help the Commandants.

6.3.03 Sri. A.R. Nizamuddin. continued to function as the head of the department.

6.3.04 The expenditure incurred by the department during the year under report was Rs.138.24 lakhs.

6.3.05 The important achievements of the department during the year under report were as briefed below:—

(i) As at the end of the year under report there were 15,966 homeguards in the State and 222 homeguard units were functioning in the State. Of the 15,966 homeguards, 12,421 had completed the basic training and 3,545 were undergoing training. Of those homeguards who had completed their basic training, 1,211 were selected and given training in various subjects at Combined Central Homeguards and Civil Defence Training Centre.

(ii) 9 persons of teaching staff were sent for training in different courses in the training centres outside the state viz; N.C.O.C Nagpur and C.S.W.T. Indore.

(iii) Other than the Homeguards and Civil Defence Personnel, the training centre continued to impart training in first aid and fire extinguishing to the employees of Police Department, KEB, NCC, Scouts and Guides, etc.

(iv) In the Mysore Dasara Festival, 1,500 homeguards guided the tourists, helped in maintenance of peace, controlling of motor vehicles and rendered first-aid and other services.

(v) 500 homeguards helped the police in maintenance of law and order during Vishwa Kannada Sammelana held at Mysore.

(vi) 600 homeguards helped the police of Dakshina Kannada district for 4 days in the maintenance of law and order during the historical visit of Rev. Joan Paul.

(vii) 3,188 homeguards helped the police during Bharat Bund on 26th February 1986.

(viii) 948 homeguards were employed during the strike of forest department officials.

(ix) 166 homeguards donated blood in the blood donation camp held at BEML, Kolar district.

(x) Homeguards were deployed for night beats in Bangalore city during the dacoit menace in the month of March, 1986.

6.3.06 Cash award was given to a homeguard of Banahatti (Bijapur district) unit, for distructing the group of goondas who were trying to prevent the people from voting.

6.3.07 Three homeguard officers were given 'Homeguard and Civil Defence Medals' for their useful service in the department and two homeguards were awarded with 'Jeevan Raksha Medals' for saving persons from drowning.

6.3.08 As usual, 'Homeguards Day' was celebrated at all-India level on 6.12.85. The department had opened a stall in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the models of the activities of the department were displayed.

6.3.09 Civil Defence is another voluntary organisation, which helps the country during external threat. Other than the basic civil defence training, the volunteers were trained in the welfare activities, first aid, fire extinguishing etc. During the year under report, 345 volunteers were trained. The expenditure incurred by the organisation during the year under report was Rs.7.48 lakhs.

6.4 Department of Police

6.4.01 The main responsibility of the department is to maintain law and order in the State.

6.4.02 The department was headed by the Director General and Inspector General of Police. He was assisted by Special Inspector General of Police (Training & CID), Special Inspector-General of Police, (KSRP, PHW), Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Special Officers, Commissioner of Police, Additional Inspectors General of Police, Bangalore City, Assistant Inspectors

General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Deputy Controller of Finance, Assistant Controller of Finance, Public Relation Officer, Gazetted Headquarters Assistants and other supporting staff.

6.4.03 Sri. B.N. Garudachar functioned as the Director General and Inspector General of Police during the year under report.

6.4.04 As at the end of the year 1985, the actual strength of the Karnataka State Police including K.S.R.P. was 44,766. During the year, 1,267 persons were recruited to the police constabulary, of whom 1,209 were civil and 58 were armed constables. The total expenditure incurred by the department during 1985-86 was Rs.7,955-00 lakhs.

6.4.05 During the year under report, a total number of 3,90,398 cognizable offences under both local and special law were reported, taking the total number of cognizable offences to 3,95,875. Of this, 3,87,221 cases were sent to court for trial. Of the total 4,35,172 cases for trial, including cases from previous year 77,052 were compounded/withdrawn/otherwise disposed of, 15,495 were acquitted, 2,96,035 were convicted and 46,590 cases were pending at the end of the year.

6.4.06 The total value of property lost and recovered during the year was Rs.943.36 lakhs and Rs.366.16 lakhs respectively.

6.4.07 During the year under report,1,04,416 persons were tried and 17,119 persons were convicted, 64 cases, where inadequate sentences were passed, were taken up either for revision or appeal. Enhanced punishment was given to 60 persons.

6.4.08 15 persons - 8 from police lock up, 5 from sub-jail and 2 from other police custody - escaped and 8 persons were rearrested. In this connection 12 police officers/men were departmentally dealt with for dereliction of duty.

6.4.09 The Forensic science laboratory with the eight divisions continued to work during the year under report. The work done by the laboratory during 1985 was as follows:

(No.)

Division	At the beginning of the year		Received		Examined		Pending at the end of the year	
	Cases	Exhibits	Cases	Exhibits	Cases	Exhibits	Cases	Exhibits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Toxicology	13	50	2,981	11,080	2,476	9,406	518	1,724
2. Chemical	13	40	901	1,602	822	2,378	92	264
3. Biology	3	24	815	5,537	818	5,561	—	—
4. Serology	92	552	713	4,972	660	4,308	145	1,216
5. Fire Arms	14	42	100	299	113	339	1	2
6. Physical	2	18	117	477	110	464	9	31
7. Questioned documents	120	12,795	274	18,036	220	15,150	174	15,681
Total	**257**	**13,521**	**5,901**	**42,003**	**5,219**	**37,606**	**939**	**18,918**

6.4.10 The corps of detectives with its 4 squads viz; homicide and burglary, fraud, counterfeit currency and arms and special enquiry took up the following work.

(No.)

Squad	Cases pending from previous year	Cases received during the year	Disposed of
1	2	3	4
Homicide and Burglary	21	50	49
Fraud	150	7	94
Counterfeit currency and Arms	94	455	459
Special Enquiry	38	68	37

6.4.11 As at the beginning of the year, 626 CID criminals were on file; during the year under report, 20 more dossier criminals were added and 69 were removed from the file leaving a balance of 577 criminals as at the end of the year. No new foreign criminals were registered during the year. Of the 241 foreign

criminals in the CID list, 28 were removed, leaving a balance of 215 foreign criminals.

6.4.12 During the year under report, the Finger Print Bureau received 1,909 record slips taking the total number of finger print record slips to 62,607 as at the end of the year. Of them, 58 were returned with objections, 112 were sent to CFPB, Calcutta. Of the 15,934 search slips received during the year, 1,435 slips were traced, 452 were returned as defective and the remaining were untraced. 31 opinion cases -16 Civil, 15 Criminal - were received by the Bureau. 66 cases were detected by means of chance prints. In 35 cases, finger print experts tendered their evidence in court, 304 opinion certificates were issued. 66 military police personnel, 34 probationary Munsiffs and Magistrates visited the Bureau, Training was imparted to 5 probationers IPS & KSPs personnel.

6.4.13 During the year 1985, 427 cases of sandalwood smuggling were detected and the value of the seized sandalwood was Rs. 69.83 lakhs. In this connection, 67 motor vehicles were seized, 537 persons were arrested by the district police, special police, forest squads, railway police, and CID forest cell. Similarly, 645 cases of smuggling other forest produce was detected and Rs.24.74 lakhs worth forest produce was seized. 63 motor vehicles were seized and 4,767 persons were arrested.

6.4.14 The enforcement cell and the District Police together conducted 527 raids, booked 380 cases and 585 persons were arrested. Rs.126.29 lakh worth goods were seized. Of the total number of cases booked, 8 were convicted, 231 were pending trial, 100 were under investigation and 41 were otherwise disposed of.

6.4.15 Under the jurisdiction of railway police, 342 theft cases were reported. Public grievances cell received 788 petitions, of which, 672 were disposed of and 116 remained pending.

6.4.16 5,72,932 cards with crime and criminal data were punched and taken on computer. The state police was the first to have computer terminals functioning in each district headquarters. That is, during the year, teleprinters installed in all the 19 district headquarters in the state, were connected with TDC - 316 computer system in police computer wing, Bangalore, through P & T T.P. lines, and were in a position to make queries to computer on crimes

and criminals directly and to get the reply instantly from computer on their teleprinters.

6.4.17 Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 2,189 cases were booked, 3,006 persons were arrested and 1,917 were convicted.

6.4.18 Of the 1,43,653 warrants received for execution, 69,784 were executed, 61,764 were returned unexecuted and 12,015 remained pending.

6.4.19 During 1985, one police officer received President's Police Medal for distinguished services, 15 police personnel received police medal for meritorious services.

6.4.20 Police Training College, Mysore, Police Training Schools, Channapatna and Rayapura continued to function during the year under report. The Police Training College, Mysore, continued to conduct various courses and trained IPS probationary, Dy. Superintendents, and other Police Personnel.

6.4.21 During the year under report, only one police officer was punished by criminal court.

6.5 Department of Prisons

6.5.01 The department of prisons is responsible for moulding the minds of the inmates to become law abiding citizens, so as to lead a respectable life, through various reformative measures like vocational training, educational facilities, establishment of open air jails, indoor and outdoor games, etc.

6.5.02 The department was headed by Inspector General of Prisons. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Headquarters Assistant and Research Officers, with supporting staff. All the Central, District and District Sub-Jails, were managed by the departmental staff. Of the 70 Taluk sub-jails, 26 were managed by the departmental staff and the remaining 44 were administered by the Revenue and Police staff. The inmates at the Central Jail, Bangalore, with psychological problems were attended to by the Psychiatrists. The Prison Training Institute at Mysore was headed by a Principal, in the rank of a Senior Superintendent of Police.

6.5.03 A sum of Rs.2.82 crores was spent by the department during the year. The average cost of a prisoner during the year worked out to Rs.7,143.05.

6.5.04 There were a total of 94 prison institutions during the year in the State. The total number of prisoners in these institutions at the commencement of the year was 6,318, to which, 40,025 freshers were added. Of the persons admitted to the prisons during the year, 38,460 were males and the rest were females. 39,954 prisoners were released during the year leaving a balance of 6,389 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 4,342. Similarly, the number of convicts at the beginning of the year were 3,789; 9082 convicts were admitted afresh, of whom 8,505 were males and 577 females. Out of the total number of convicts, 9,228 were released during the year, leaving a balance of 3, 643 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 1,522 during the year. 2 convicts had escaped during the year, adding to the 78 escapees at the beginning of the year. One prisoner who had escaped was recaptured.

6.5.05 A total of 2,509 Under Trial Prisoners were there at the beginning of the year in all the major and sub-jails and 30,774 Under Trials were newly admitted during the year, bringing the total to 33,283 during the year. Of them, 23,336 were released on bail, 4,484 by courts, 1,603 convicted and sentenced by courts, 1,111 transferred to other jails, 25 escaped, 3 died and 2,721 were remaining at the end of the year.

6.5.06 During the year, 45 Major and 69 Minor Offences were committed by the prisoners. 621 prisoners were employed as convict officers during the year. The daily average number of Under Trial Prisoners confined during the year was 2,227 in Major Jails and 591 in Sub-Jails.

6.5.07 Articles worth Rs.53.47 lakhs were manufactured during the year in the Jail industries. The industries which were functioning in major jails were: Carpentry, Textile and Weaving (Hand and Powerlooms), Carpet making, Tailoring, Printing & Binding, Ratton and Coir making, Laundry, Blacksmithy, etc.

6.5.08 Literacy classes and adult education classes were conducted in Jails for the benefit of prisoners, with the help of paid teachers and literate convicts. Library facilities were provided to the Jail inmates, with the help of the Karnataka State Central Library, which continued to lend books, news papers, magazines, journals, etc. to the prison libraries. Canteen and other shopping

facilities were provided in jails for the prisoners to buy articles like tea, coffee, postage, eatables, stationery articles etc. Special feeding was arranged on the religious and national festival days. Cultural programmes and film shows were arranged. 30 eligible prisoners were released on parole and 105 on furlough for enabling them to sort out family matters and attend to the important family functions.

6.5.09 Under the wage earning scheme, prisoners were allowed to spend a portion of their earnings for their day-to-day requirements and also to remit a portion of their earnings to their families and the balance deposited in their personal accounts which was being given at the time of their release.

6.5.10 Well behaved long-term prisoners were lodged in the Open Air Jail at Koramangala in Devanahalli Taluk of Bangalore district and here they were allowed to work in the fields and they were given training in the modern methods of agriculture, horticulture and soil conservation, by the experienced staff. During the year, the Jail earned an income of Rs.2.23 lakhs.

6.5.11 The Borstal School at Dharwad, set up for the young offenders under the Borstal School Act, was having 27 lads at the beginning of the year and 6 lads were admitted during the year, taking the total to 33. Of them, 21 were released and 12 were retained. The daily average number of lads during the year was 15. Articles worth Rs.5.43 lakhs were manufactured in this school during the year. Literary and drawing classes were continued to be conducted during the year also, with the help of paid teachers, with 100% pass results. Average attendance in these classes was 27. Canteen facilities were also provided and the canteen sales during the year amounted to Rs.27,027/-. The total garden produce of this school amounted to Rs.1.47 lakhs.

6.5.12 The Regional Institute for correctional Administration for Southern States at Vellore established jointly by the 4 Southern States viz., Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, for higher executive staff viz., Jailors, Chief Jailors, Probation Officers, etc. continued to function during the year also, under the management of the Board of Directors, consisting of the Inspectors General of Prisons of all the four States. The expenditure of the Institute was shared equally by these 4 States. Karnataka's share during the year was Rs.2.28 lakhs. The Institute was conducting 2 courses, one for 6 months and the other for one year duration. 12 seats were allotted to this State.

6.6 Department of Sainik Welfare and Re-settlement

6.6.01 This Department mainly looks after the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

6.6.02 The department was headed by a Director. One Deputy Director and a Manager with a few ministerial staff assisted the Director in discharging the duties. There were 8 district level officers in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Mysore and Uttara Kannada districts. Each district level set up, headed by a Deputy Director, was having jurisdiction over two or more revenue districts, there by covering the entire state. There was a state level advisory body viz., the Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board, constituted by the Government of Karnataka on All-India pattern, to render advice on various welfare matters for the re-settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, their families and also the families of those killed in action and the disabled. The tenure of the Board being three years, it would be reconstituted once in every three years. As such, it was reconstituted in August 1985. The Board was having the Chief Minister of the State as the President, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Pune, as the Vice-President, the Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Re-settlement as the Secretary and other members. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts and the Deputy Directors of the Department at the district level, were the Presidents and Ex-officio Secretaries of the respective Zilla Sainik Boards.

6.6.03 Colonel. B.S. Subba Rao (Retd.) continued to hold the post of the Director throughout the period.

6.6.04 The following was the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC/ST
			Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Group 'A'	10	10	10	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	2	—	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	65	63	63	—	3
4.	Group 'D'	26	22	21	1	4
	Total	**103**	**95**	**94**	**1**	**7**

6.6.05 The departmental activities were under the non-plan scheme. The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.19.76 lakhs and Rs.17.75 lakhs respectively.

6.6.06 About 2.5 lakhs of Ex-servicemen and their dependents were covered by the department, of whom, 30,000 were pensioners. As a measure of resettlement, the Government had given the following concessions/benefits.

i) Legal protection,
ii) Employment,
iii) Self-employment,
iv) Pay-fixation,
v) Educational concessions,
vi) Medical concessions and
vii) Land and Housing grants, etc.,

6.6.07 Progress achieved by the department during the year were as furnished in the following paragraphs.

i) Adequate legal safeguards have been provided to the serving personnel, ex-servicemen and widows of those who die while in service for the rented residential houses for occupation. Provision was made under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act with amendments, for the resumption of agricultural lands for personal cultivation by the members of Armed Forces and Ex-servicemen.

ii) Ten percent of direct recruitment vacancies under all groups of appointments made by the State Government and State Public Sector undertakings, were reserved for ex-servicemen, disabled personnel and dependents of those killed in action. Similarly, 10% of Group 'C' and 20% of Group 'D' posts in Central Government departments and 14 1/2 % in Group 'C' and 24 1/2 % Group 'D' appointments in Central Government Public Sector undertakings were reserved for ex-servicemen. Besides, the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement has got full powers of sponsoring the ex-servicemen candidates to all the reserved vacancies for them, both under State and Central Governments as well as the respective public sector undertakings, to be filled-

in through the Employment Exchanges; 636 ex-servicemen were appointed during the year and 1,322 had registered their names in this department for seeking employment.

iii) Under the self-employment scheme for ex-servicemen, 10% of national and state transport permits was reserved in favour of them. (A free site of 10' x 10' for setting up the Jai Jawan stall to one disabled ex-serviceman was given during the year). Interest free loan payable in 5 years was given towards the purchase of 9 sewing machine, from the welfare fund of the department, subsidy on interest of over 4% on loans upto Rs.5,000/- and over, 7% on loans upto Rs.50,000/- taken by the Ex-servicemen from the Nationalised Banks for self-employment purpose was being given. Accordingly, 7 ex-servicemen were paid a total subsidy amount of Rs.29,507/- during the year. 10% of the agricultural lands in the villages/taluks was reserved for allotment to defence personnel and ex-servicemen with an annual income of less than Rs.5,000/-. During the year, 1.6 hectares of wet or 3.2 hectares of dry land was granted to them free of cost.

iv) Full educational concessions were given to the children and dependents of serving personnel below officer rank, the disabled and those killed in action and also to the children of military pensioners below the rank of officer. During the year, 3,899 children of military pensioners were given the benefits. 2 1/2 % of the seats in Polytechnics, ITIs and agricultural institutions, 2 seats each for the children of serving personnel and ex-servicemen in Medical colleges and 80 seats in Engineering Degree colleges were reserved. Book grant upto secondary stage and scholarships beyond secondary stage upto degree levels amounting to Rs.3.10 lakhs was paid to 2,860 students during the year. Stipends from the State Special Fund was given to ex-servicemen with an annual income of less than Rs.6,000/- for prosecuting post-matric studies. A sum of Rs.62,100/- was spent on 115 students during the year, for giving the monthly scholarships of varying amounts, to the children of ex-servicemen, including officers, for studies in professional colleges, shorthand and typewriting, diploma course, certificate courses and other vocational courses.

v) Free medical treatment to military pensioners and their families were given in the Military hospitals at Bangalore and Belgaum. Facilities included the exemption from the payment of special ward charges in all the State Government hospitals.

vi) 9% of sites formed by the Bangalore Development Authority and the City Improvement Trust Boards and 10% of sites formed by Municipalities and local bodies, have been reserved for ex-servicemen and servicing personnel. Built houses of 3 1/2 squares for the families of other ranks and about 5 squares for the families of J.C.O. and officers killed in 1971 conflict and seriously disabled Jawans with over 50% disability, were given free of cost, at the places of their choices. Widows of war victims of the period prior to 1971 conflicts were given free sites and housing grants. Two acres of wet or 4 acres of rainfed or 8 acres of dry land or a cash grant of Rs.10,000 in lieu of land, were given to the widows of servicemen killed in action and also to the defence personnel died while on duty in aid to civil authorities during peace time.

vii) 29 ex-servicemen were given post-retirement training in various trades. A pre-test preparatory for ex-servicemen aspiring to take up the clerical examination under the Banking Service Recruitment Board was conducted for 36 ex-servicemen. Pre-cum-post training was given to service personnel on the verge of retirement and retired from the Armed Forces, at the Industrial Training Institutes in the State and a monthly stipend of Rs.250/- was paid to the trainees.

viii) Children of ex-servicemen of those killed in action, were given admission with free boarding and lodging facilities at the 4 Military Boy's Hostels in the State situated at Dharwad, Karwar, Belgaum and Athani. The strength in these hostels during the year was 75. An honorarium of Rs.25/- p.m. was being paid to the doctors visiting the hostel, for the periodical checkup of the boarders.

ix) There were 4 military Rest Houses at Belgaum, Athani, Karwar and Madikeri for the stay of ex-servicemen visiting the district headquarters on payment of nominal rent. The Sainik Aram Garh built at an approximate cost of Rs.34.00 lakhs at Bangalore was providing

lodging facilities to ex-servicemen and their dependents visiting Bangalore on various jobs. Three of the shopping stalls in the basement floor of this building were allotted to the ex-servicemen and widows of those killed in action, for business undertakings.

x) War awards were given to the parents of soldiers from Karnataka, having one child, two children and three or more children, at Rs.150/- Rs.200/- and Rs.250/- per annum, respectively. During the year, 1,986 parents were given awards. 7 Armed Forces personnel hailing from Karnataka awarded with Gallantry awards, were given grants amounting to Rs.23,000/-.

xi) The department continues to administer the Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund, Special Fund and Flag Day Fund. 3,260 grantees were given various grants like book grant, death relief grant, marriage grant, financial assistance etc. during the year under the Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund, which resulted in an expenditure of Rs.4.69 lakhs. Under the Special Fund, scholarships were given to the children of ex-servicemen, who were not in receipt of pension and stipend for prosecuting studies beyond Higher Secondary stage. A monthly grant of Rs.60/- was sanctioned to the widows of Military pensioners retired prior to 1.1.1964 and for those who are eligible for ordinary pension. Annual maintenance grant at Rs.1,000/- was also being given from this fund to all the widows of battle casualities prior to 31.12.1977. Total number of grantees under this fund was 963, and the amount spent was Rs.5.45 lakhs.

xii) Armed Forces Flag Day was observed on 5.12.1985 all over the country. Rs.15.00 lakhs worth token flags and Rs.2.00 lakhs worth car flags were sold at Rs.1/- and Rs.2/- respectively by the Kendriya Sainik Board to the public through all the Heads of Departments/offices in the State, to augment the resources for the welfare fund. A sum of Rs.10.30 lakhs was collected for Flag day [illegible] against a target of Rs.1.56 lakhs set for the state by the Government of India. 40% of the targeted amount of Rs.62,400/- was remitted to the Kendriya Sainik Board. 10% of the

districts' total collection was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Directors of the Department of the District offices, for giving spot assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents and the balance of the collected amount was transferred to the Welfare Fund of the Rajya Sainik Board for the Welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. Karnataka Government donated a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh to this Fund.

CHAPTER—7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1 Revenue Department

7.1.01 Revenue Department in the State is mainly responsible for protecting the Government properties like Government waste land, recovery of land revenue and all other kinds of Government dues and to safeguard Government's interest. Thus, the main objectives and functions are:

i) Maintenance and up-dating of Record of Rights and dealing with the matters of granting and disposal of lands;

ii) Maintenance of law and order in the State;

iii) Conducting of jamabandi annually;

iv) Collection of land revenue and other dues;

v) Conducting population census and elections to Parliament as well as the State's Legislative Assembly;

vi) Distribution of essential commodities to public;

vii) Protecting the property belonging to the Government;

viii) Implementation of Social legislations and developmental schemes in rural as well as urban areas; and

ix) To provide relief measures at time of scarcity, floods and such other natural calamities.

7.1.02 The administration of the Department was carried out through its 4 Divisions. These Revenue Divisions are located at the headquarters of the following districts viz., (1) Bangalore, (2) Belgaum, (3) Gulbarga and (4) Mysore, each of them having its jurisdiction over 4 or more districts. These divisions were headed by Divisional Commissioners, under whom the respective Deputy Commissioners of each district, the Assistant Commissioners at Sub-Divisional level (comprising of 3 to 5 taluks) and the Tahsildars for each taluk functioned.

Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars were also functioning as the District, Sub-Divisional and the Taluka Executive Magistrates respectively. The Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants were incharge of the offices at Hobli and Village levels.

In all, there were 4 Revenue Divisions, 19 Districts, 175 Taluks, 745 Hoblies and 29,386 villages in the State.

7.1.03 During the year under report, nearly 40 enactments relating to various subjects like land grant, land reforms, land acquisition, essential commodities, debt relief etc., were being enforced by all the four divisions of the department.

7.1.04 The achievements made by the Department during the year under report, were as mentioned below:

A. Bangalore Division

i) Bangalore Division was having 5 districts under its jurisdiction viz., Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur with 12 Sub-Divisions, 50 Taluks, 237 Hoblies, 12,281 villages 10 Town Panchayats, 2,556 Village Panchayats, 58 Town Municipalities and 5 City Municipalities.

ii) During the year under report, Sri. Vasudevan and Sri. Rin Sang, functioned as the Divisional Commissioners for the respective periods from 1.4.1985 to the end of June 1985 and from July 1985 upto the end of the year, i.e. 31.3.1986. 5 Deputy Commissioners alongwith the subordinate officers and staff assisted the Divisional Commissioners, in discharging the duties.

iii) A total of 35 additional posts were sanctioned for the Division as a whole and 8 appointments were made during the year. Out of sanctioned posts of 5,378 in the division during the year, 4,714 were filled up, of which 4,572 were males and 142 females. Representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Division was 777 and 83 respectively.

iv) Revenue collections and the expenditure incurred during the year were of the order of Rs.11.40 crores and Rs.6.78 crores.

v) As in previous years, many of the Land Reforms Acts and Rules were continued to be implemented during the year. Developmental schemes of the Government like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Bio gas, Munnade, Negilu Bhagya, Anthyodaya, Thali Bhagya etc., were effectively implemented and the achievement regarding these had crossed the target set in.

vi) 365 persons of all the cadres in the Division were imparted training during the year.

B. Belgaum division

i) There were 4 districts under the administrative control of this Division and they were: Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada. There were 14 Sub-Divisions and 49 Taluks in the Division. The Divisional Commissioner, incharge of Belgaum Division, during the year from 20.7.1985 to the end was Sri. R. Shankarappa. He was assisted by 4 Deputy Commissioners of districts, 3 Special Deputy Commissioners for 3 districts excluding Uttara Kannada, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars with their subordinate and staff.

ii) In all, 49 additional posts were sanctioned in different cadres for the Division. As at the end of March 1986, the sanctioned number of posts in the Division was 4,809, of which 4,154 were filled up. Of the working strength, 4,049 were males and 105 were females. 356 belonged to scheduled castes and 17 belonged to scheduled tribes.

iii) The total revenue of the Division during the year was to the tune of Rs.5.98 lakhs, through Land Revenue, Local Cess, Health Cess and Education Cess.

iv) Out of an allotment of Rs.5.08 crores for the division for the year, a sum of Rs.4.73 crores was spent.

v) The demand, collection, and balance amounts of Government dues during the year were Rs.15.56 crores, Rs.2.75 crores and Rs.12.80 crores, respectively.

vi) Out of 2,71,438 applications received under Sec. 48-A of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, 2,71,297 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 141 applications. Out of the applications disposed, 1,92,548 were decided in favour of ex-tenants and the rest were rejected. Out of an amount of Rs.29.45 crores fixed as occupancy price, an amount of Rs.15.86 crores was recovered and 2,16,856 occupancy certificates were issued to ex-tenants. A compensation of Rs.37.82 crores was paid to 1,23,729 ex-landlords, of whom 14,693 were widows, 3,176 were minors, and 6,539 were disabled.

vii) 58,067 declarations were filed under Sec.66 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, of which 57,925 were cleared off, 51,205 acres of surplus land out of 1,04,569 acres determined were distributed, 7,881 grantees of surplus land were issued the title deeds.

viii) Old age pensions to 92,185 persons, as well as pensions to 29,895 physically handicapped persons and 48,305 destitute widows were sanctioned in the Division during the year.

ix) Achievements under Family Planning was of the order of 1,51,694.

x) N.S.S. Collections made in the Division amounted to Rs.30.85 crores, which exceeded the target of Rs.28.56 crores.

xi) To provide relief to the population in the scarcity affected regions of the Division, 2,738 borewells were dug to solve the drinking water problem. To provide employment to the needy in these areas, works under different schemes were taken up at a cost of Rs.12.59 crores and 60,87,169 mandays were created. To protect cattle in the affected areas, Goshalas were opened and fodder was also supplied to the needy farmers.

xii) Socio-Economic-Cum-Educational Survey was completed in Bijapur district.

xiii) A total of 815 officials were sent for training.

C. Gulbarga Division

i) Gulbarga Division was having jurisdiction over 4 districts viz., Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur. The Divisional Commissioner was assisted by 4 Deputy Commissioners of districts, 3 Special Deputy Commissioners in Bellary, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and others with supporting staff. During the year under report, Sri K.V. Irniraya functioned as the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, from 1.4.1985 to 1.8.1985 and Sri V.K. Gore from 19.8.1985 to the end of the year.

ii) 90 additional posts in various cadre were sanctioned in the Division during the year. The Division was having 3,473 sanctioned posts at the

end of March 1986. Of these, 3,084 posts were filled-up. There were 3,051 males and 33 females and the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Division was 500 and 12 respectively.

iii) An expenditure of Rs.4.16 crores was incurred by the Division and the revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs.2.18 crores.

iv) Following were the achievements of the Division during the year.

(a) Land Reforms

i)	No. of applications/declarations disposed of under various sections pertaining to land reforms	3,306	
ii)	Surplus land taken to possession during the year	478	acres
iii)	Surplus land distributed	4,442	acres
iv)	Amount of compensation paid to ex-landlords	Rs.55.99	lakhs
v)	Land granted under K.L.G. Rules	479	acres
vi)	Land restored under Sc/St. (P.T.C.L.) Act	93.39	acres
vii)	Collection under N.S.C.	Rs.552.07	lakhs

b) Total number of persons to whom pension was sanctioned, (OAP/PHP/MRP/DWP) during the year 36,937

c) A total of 175 departmental persons, including officers, were deputed to training at ATI/DTIs.

D. Mysore Division

i) Mysore Division was comprised of 6 districts, viz., Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Mysore. During the year under report, Sri C. Muniswamy held the post of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division for the full term. He was assisted by 6 Deputy Commissioners, 4 Special Deputy Commissioners in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Dakshina Kannada districts, other officers and staff. Following was the staff position of the Division as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned strength	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	50	49	48	1	4	—
2.	Group 'B'	95	82	80	2	9	2
3.	Group 'C'	4,575	4,315	3,939	376	610	138
4.	Group D'	1,012	987	977	10	252	40
	Total	**5,732**	**5,433**	**5,044**	**389**	**875**	**180**

ii) As against the budget allotment of Rs.697.79 lakhs, the expenditure incurred by the Division during the year was Rs.357.42 lakhs.

iii) The demand, collection and balance of Government dues of the Division during the period were Rs.19.09 crores, Rs.4.62 crores and Rs.14.46 crores respectively.

iv) Achievements of the Division during the year were as furnished below:

(a)	(i)	Number of applications received in respect of	
		Inam cases	35,170
		Area involved in acres	1,65,372
	(ii)	Cases decided in favour of tenants (number)	14,277
		Area in acres	51,560
	(iii)	Total number of cases decided	24,767
		Area in acres	1,00,068
(b)	(i)	Applications received under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act [Sec.48(A)]	
		Number	2,80,461
		Area in acres	7,41,736
	(ii)	Cases decided in favour of tenants	
		Number	1,91,704
		Area in acres	4,68,354

(iii)	Total cases decided	
	Number	2,79,990
	Area in acres	7,33,734
(c)	Surplus land taken to possession (acres)	5,503
(d)	Surplus land distributed (acres)	3,813
(e)	Number of persons who were paid compensation	71,825
	Amount paid	Rs.15.57 crores

(f) Relief measures like digging of borewells, establishing Goshalas, distribution of fodder etc., were taken up for providing employment to the needy in the affected areas.

7.2 Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

7.2.01 Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, a quasi-judicial body constituted during the year 1976, under the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal Act, 1976, deals with the matters of revenue, co-operative, commercial taxes and others.

7.2.02 The Tribunal with state-wide jurisdiction, located at Bangalore, was of only single unit set up. The tribunal was headed by a Chairman, an I.A.S. Officer of the cadre of Divisional Commissioner. There were 8 benches-3 for Revenue and other matters, 2 for Commercial Tax matters and 3 for Co-operative cases. Each Bench consisted of one Member from I.A.S. cadre, Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies and District Judge as another member, as the case may be, for Revenue, Commercial Taxes and Co-operative matters respectively.

7.2.03 During the year under report, Sri. S.M. Patanaik was the Chairman upto 1.8.1985 and from there onwards, Sri. S. Swatantra Rao took over as Chairman and continued for the rest of the period.

7.2.04 The following was the staff position of the Tribunal at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	17	16	16	—	1	—
2.	Group 'B'	3	2	2	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	66	63	57	6	7	1
4.	Group 'D'	55	36	35	1	7	—
	Total	**141**	**117**	**110**	**7**	**15**	**1**

7.2.05 The budget allotted and the expenditure incurred by the Tribunal during the year were Rs.30.50 lakhs and Rs.27.34 lakhs respectively.

7.2.06 The Tribunal held periodical sittings outside the headquarters at the 3 Divisional Headquarters viz; Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and also at Mangalore for the convenience of litigant public.

7.2.07 The Tribunal dealt with cases filed under 15 Acts during the year, relating to the matters like land revenue, land reforms, land acquisition, excise, land holdings, urban land ceiling, co-operative societies, taxation etc.

7.2.08 Receipts and disposals of the cases during the year were as given under:

Sl No.	Subject	Pending as on 1.4.1985	Receipts during the year	Total for disposal	Disposal during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Revenue	1,279	1,340	2,619	1,423	1,196
2.	Commercial Tax	2,791	2,003	4,794	1,506	3,288
3.	Co-operation	856	1,047	1,903	1,193	710
	Total	**4,926**	**4,390**	**9,316**	**4,122**	**5,194**

7.2.09 Two officials were sent for training at the District Training Institute, Bangalore during the year.

7.3 Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records

7.3.01 The Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records deals with the conducting of Surveys, maintenance of survey records in respect of agricultural lands and building sites, plan schemes for the consolidation of holdings and so on. The main objectives of the department are to:

(i) safeguard the rights and titles of individual land/property holders;

(ii) detect unauthorised encroachments of Government lands and properties belonging to local bodies;

(iii) fix the assessments of lands; and

(iv) maintain survey records which would serve as authenticated records for the evidence in connection with the settlement of boundary disputes in the courts of law.

7.3.02 There were 4 divisions and 48 sub-divisions in the department whose jurisdictions were co-terminus with those of the Revenue Department. The department was headed by a Director, who was responsible for the implementation of policy decisions and instructions of the Government in respect of survey matters. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Deputy Director of Land Records (Technical), one Headquarters Assistant, one Accounts Officer and two Assistant Directors of Land Records, one each for administrative and technical aspects and supporting staff. Similarly, Joint Director/Deputy Directors of Land Records (Technical), one Headquarters Assistant, one Accounts Officer and two Assistant Directors of Land Records – one each for administrative and technical aspects – and supporting staff. Similarly, Joint Director/Deputy Directors of Land Records and Assistant Directors of Land Records were incharge of Divisional and Sub-Divisional level offices togetherwith supporting staff.

7.3.03 During the year under report, Sri. S.S.Rao, I.A.S., continued to be the Director upto 9.9.1985 and Sri. G.C.R. Subramanian, I.A.S., held the post from 10.9.1985 and onwards.

7.3.04 Non-Plan and plan expenditure of the department for the year were Rs.501.29 lakhs and Rs.16.61 lakhs respectively.

7.3.05 At the sub-divisional level, a total of 1,45,848 cases of all types like phody, R.R.Mutations, H.B. and L.B.F. were disposed of covering 12,599 hissas.

7.3.06 Out of 106 ex-Inam villages in which hissa survey work was pending at the beginning of the year, the work was completed in respect of 19 villages during the year.

7.3.07 City Survey work was completed in 4 stages in respect of the following cities and towns viz; Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Kundagod.

7.3.08 281 cases of encroachment of Government land in Somwarpet Taluk of Kodagu district was detected. In respect of Kodagu Re-survey work, measurement work in respect of 22 villages and barasath work in respect of 72 villages were completed.

7.3.09 A sum of Rs.5.10 lakhs was realised from the sale of village maps, furnishing of certified copies of survey records and recovery of sannad fees etc.

7.3.10 Training in survey matters was imparted to a total of 267 officers/ officials.

7.4 Department of Stamps and Registration

7.4.01 The Department of Stamps and Registration was responsible for administering Acts and Rules pertaining to registration aspects as well as stamps. The Department was headed by an Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka and Registrar of Firms and Societies of Bangalore Corporation Area. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records continued to function as the Ex-officio Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two class-I and one class-II officers as full time headquarters assistants. On the Registration side, the department had its administrative set up in all the 19 districts in the state, which were co-terminus with those of Revenue districts. Each of the district level set up, known as District Registry Offices, was under the charge of the respective Deputy Commissioner/Special Deputy Commissioner who was also designated as the Ex-officio District Registrar and Registrar of Firms and Societies and they were assisted by the departmental

Headquarters Assistants, who, in turn, were appointed as the Inspectors of Registration and Stamps under the Registration Act 1908 and delegated with the powers of the Deputy Commissioner under certain sections of the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957. Each Registration District was having several Registration Sub-District which were referred to as Sub-Registry offices which worked under the control of Sub-Registrars, who were responsible for the departmental work at their level. Out of a total of 197 Sub-Registry Offices, 55 were I Grade Sub-Registry Offices and 142 II Grade Sub-Registry Offices. The Sub-Registrars were also functioning as the Registrars of Marriages and Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Hindu Marriage Act, 1956. Besides, one Ex-officio Sub-Registry office and one ranking Cell with an Additional Sub-Registrar as its head, attached to the Sub-Registry office, Gandhinagar, Bangalore, continued to function during the year under report also. Deputy Commissioners for the detection of under valuation of stamps duty and registration fee in Bangalore city and 10 other cities in the State.

7.4.02 During the year under report, the following persons held the post of the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka and Registrar of Firms and Societies of Bangalore Corporation Area for the periods against their names mentioned.

1. Sri. S. Swatantra Rao IAS from 1.4.1985 to 7.8.1985;
2. Sri. N.K. Naik, IAS from 13.8.1985 to 11.9.1985 and
3. Sri. G.C.R. Subramanian, IAS from 11.9.1985 upto the end of the year.

7.4.03 The department during the year continued to administer the following Acts and Rules framed thereunder:

(i) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules
(ii) The Registration Act, 1908 and Rules
(iii) The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules
(iv) The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 and Rules
(v) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules
(vi) The Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and Rules and
(vii) The Karnataka (Deed Writers Licence) Rules 1978.

7.4.04 During the year a total of 3,76,584 documents were registered whose aggregate value was Rs.566.96 crores.

7.4.05 The revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs.51.33 crores while expenditure incurred stood at Rs.3.49 crores.

7.4.06 An amount of Rs.11.27 crores of stamp duty and Rs.3.03 crores of registration fee were forgone due to the granting of exemption for the registration of documents from the payment of stamp duty and registration fees.

7.4.07 As many as 8,074 applications were received for registration under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, fetching a revenue of Rs.41,062 during the year.

7.4.08 3,781 societies were registered during the year under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and a revenue of Rs.2.12 lakhs was realised in the form of the registration fee.

7.4.09 The provisions of Section 45 A of the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 were extended during the year under report to 40 cities and towns, other than the Bangalore city and 10 other cities covered during the earlier years. Number of cases detected under this, since inspection in all the places of its jurisdiction including Bangalore city was 74,737, out of which, 55,562 cases were decided by the end of the year leaving a balance of 19,175 undecided cases at the end of March 1986. The amount involved in these cases was Rs.7.84 crores, of which a sum of Rs.1.64 crores was recovered by the end of the year under report.

7.5 Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments

7.5.01 The Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the Religious and Charitable institutions within and outside the State. The following Acts were continued to be administered by this department during the year.

(i) The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927;

(ii) The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Region);

(iii) The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950;

(iv) The Hyderabad Endowments Regulations Act, 1349(F); and

(v) The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956.

7.5.02 The Department was headed by a Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. The administration of the department was divided into five jurisdictions viz; (i) The Old Bombay Area; (ii) The Old Madras Area; (iii) The Old Hyderabad Area; (iv) The Old Mysore Area and (v) The Coorg District Area.

The Old Bombay Area was headed by a Charity Commissioner with head quarters at Belgaum. The other areas were under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioners (Revenue), who were assisted by Assistant Charity Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Tahsildars (Revenue). In all, the head of the department was assisted by one Charity Commissioner (Belgaum, 4 Deputy Commissioners, one Assistant Charity Commissioner (Belgaum), 2 Assistant Commissioners (Revenue), 2 Inspectors, 2 Tahsildars (Revenue) and supporting staff.

7.5.03 During the year under report, Sri. S.A. Patil, I.A.S., functioned as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments.

7.5.04 During the year, 7 posts in the cadres of Superintendent, First Division Assistant and Second Division Assistant were sanctioned to the department. The staffing pattern of the department prevailing as on 31.3.1986 was as shown below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	13	13	13	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	40	34	34	—	1	—
3.	Group 'C'	188	156	132	24	22	7
4.	Group 'D'	55	54	53	1	6	2
	Total	**296**	**257**	**232**	**25**	**29**	**9**

7.5.05 The budget allotment and the expenditure for the year 1985-86 were Rs.4.68 crores and Rs.4.08 crores. The revenue by the department was Rs.7.20 lakhs during the year.

7.5.06 The Mysore Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927, was in force in 9 districts of the State of the Old Mysore Area. There was a total of 18,483 Muzrai Institutions comprising of 45 Jain Basthis, 18,318 temples, 99 mutts and 21 chatram/guest houses.

7.5.07 The Commissioner of the Department and the Deputy Commissioners of the Revenue districts were authorised to sanction the scale of income and expenditure in respect of major Muzrai institutions with an income of more than Rs.5,000/- and upto Rs.5,000/- respectively, while the Assistant Commissioners of the Revenue Sub-Divisions were given the powers to sanction the scale of income and expenditure in respect of the minor institutions having an income below Rs.1000/-. During the year under report, out of a total of 4,792 muzrai institutions coming under the jurisdiction of Old Mysore Area, 3,983 institutions were sanctioned the scale of income and expenditure.

7.5.08 The number of institutions for which the Committees of Dharmadarshi were constituted, was 3,410. A total of 377 institutions were sanctioned an amount of Rs.76.95 lakhs for rennovations.

7.5.09 The department maintained the following institutions, of which State choultries provided accommodation to the visiting pilgrims from Karnataka as well as other places.

(i) Karnataka State Charities

a) The Karnataka State Charities, Thirumala-Thirupathi, a scheduled Muzrai Institution was continued to be maintained by the grants given by the Government as per the sanctioned scale of income and expenditure as well as from the revenue earned by the choultry. There were Guest Houses, Pravasi Soudha, Cottages, Kalyana Mantaps, Stalls, Canteen etc., providing a total of 168 rooms for the convenience of visiting pilgrims. Out of 88 rooms in the Pravasi-Soudha, 38 rooms were allotted on lease to the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation, for a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum. The income and expenditure of the choultry during the year stood at Rs.13.50 lakhs and Rs.11.01 lakhs respectively.

b) Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi, a Scheduled Muzrai Institution functioned under the control of a Peshkar. There were 11 rooms in the

chatram, which accommodated during the year as many as 2,869 pilgrims. The revenue and expenditure of this institution for the year were Rs.44,794 and Rs.28,483 respectively.

c) Karnataka State Chatram at SriSailam of this department, provided accommodation to 4,338 pilgrims during the year. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs.32,735 and Rs.10,405/-.

d) Karnataka State Chatram at Mantralaya had 33 rooms to accommodate the pilgrims. A Kalyanamantap also was constructed. The income and the expenditure of this chatram were Rs.79,346 and Rs.68,689/-.

(ii) Education Institutions

a) Maharaja Sanskrit College, Mysore (Agama Section), continued to give training to students and Archakas of temples in the field of Agamashastra, for which there were 5 Professors and 4 Assistant Professors. Hostel facilities were also provided in the college to students. Nineteen out of 26 students who took the examination during the year 1985-86 had passed. 41 students had enrolled in the college during the year. A total of 92 students were studying in the college during the year in various branches/classes of Agama shastra.

b) **Government College of Sanskrit, Melkote**

This institution, started in the year 1984, was having 199 students on the roll during the year. Of them, 46 had taken the examination and 19 had come out successful.

c) There was an Agama Branch in the Head Office, with 3 Agamiks, who were giving suggestion and guidance in the matters of Agama Shastra as well as rathotsavas, pratishtapans, etc., in the temples and conducting supervision over the important religious functions held in temples.

7.5.10 The Coorg Temple Fund Management Act, 1956, was applicable to the 10 Scheduled Muzrai temples in Kodagu district. The income and expenditure were of the order of Rs.4.06 lakhs and Rs.2.73 lakhs.

7.5.11 The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 was restricted to Bellary and Dakshina Kannada districts and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district. The Management of temples in these areas, which were

having an income of more than Rs.20,000/- was being done by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts and in respect of others with an income of less than Rs.20,000/- the management was placed under the control of the Area Committees, formed by the government, under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioners of the Revenue Sub-Divisions. The above said authorities were competent to sanction the scale of income and expenditure of the institutions under their control. There were 1,044 temples and 62 Mutts in this area. The details of demand, collection and balance of contribution and audit fee, as at the end of the year were as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District/Area	Arrears	Demand	Collection	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Bellary**				
i.	Contribution	3.97	0.77	0.82	3.92
ii.	Audit fee	1.20	0.26	0.16	1.30
2.	**Dakshina Kannada**				
i.	Contribution	20.13	9.16	10.24	19.05
ii.	Audit fee	4.14	2.94	2.52	4.56
3.	**Kollegal Area**				
i.	Contribution	0.17	7.10	6.55	0.72
ii.	Audit fee	0.03	2.13	2.02	0.14

7.5.12 Malai Mahadeswara Swamy Temple's administration came under the purview of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, 1951. Choultries, Cottages, Guesthouses and such other facilities have been provided at this pilgrimage.

7.5.13 Muzrai institutions in Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts, excluding the Muslim institutions came under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation. There were 9,901 institutions in the Hyderabad Area belonging to Gulbarga Division, of which 7,879 were hitherto registered. Out of a target of 13,833 institutions for which budget sanction was to be made,

65 institutions were sanctioned the budget during the year. Out of 618 institutions for which committees were to be constituted, committees were constituted for 91 institutions. The demand, collection and balance of Haq-E-Intezam for the year were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District	Demand	Collection	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bidar	1.13	0.16	0.97
2.	Gulbarga	0.71	0.12	0.59
3.	Raichur	4.03	0.65	3.38

7.5.14 The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, was in force in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada known as 'Bombay-Karnataka Area'. The administrative headquarters was in Belgaum, headed by a Charity Commissioner as the minor head of the department, who was assisted by an Assistant Charity Commissioner, one Office Assistant and other staff. Revenue received during the year under this Act, in the form of Registration fee, Audit fee, Inspection fee, etc., amounted to Rs.4.19 lakhs. There were 11,083 registered institutions under this Act during the year. 297 Trusts were registered during the year, under this Act, taking the total number of registered Trusts by the end of the year to 11,380. During the year, the Charity Commissioner sanctioned a sum of Rs.76.95 lakhs to 377 institutions for the purpose of renovation and construction of Kalyan Mantaps etc. Out of a balance amount of Rs.4.52 lakhs of contributions remaining for the year, a sum of Rs.4.05 lakhs was collected.

7.5.15 The following were some of the important institutions, whose administration was brought under the provisions of special Acts/Rules.

(i) Sri. Renuka Yellamma Temple, Soundatti under Sri. Renuka Yellamma Devasthana (Administration) Act, 1974 and Rules 1975;

(ii) Yediyur Sri. Siddalingeshwara Swamy Temple under the Yediyur Sri. Siddalingeshwara Swamy Muzrai Institutions Management Rules, 1967;

(iii) Sri. Srikanteshwara Swamy Temple, Nanjanagud, a scheduled muzrai institutions under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Regulation Act, 1927;

(iv) 23 Muzrai institutions belonging to the Mysore Palace administration under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Management) Rules, 1978;

(v) Sri. Sravana Belagola Digambar Jain Muzrai Institutions under the Sravana Belagola Digambar Jain Muzrai Institutions (Management) Rule, 1967. A Committee has been formed for the management of 34 institutions coming under its jurisdiction under the Chairmanship of the Swamiji of the Digambar Jain Mutt of Sravana Belgola with 24 members from Karnataka and other parts of the country. There were Guesthouse, Charityhouses, etc., providing accommodation to the pilgrims. There was also a Dharmasthala Manjunatha Swamy Kalyana Mantap for the use of pilgrims.

(vi) Sri. Lakshmi Narsimha Swamy choultry of S.L.N.Charities was being managed under a separate set of rules. Many educational institutions and hostels were run for the benefit of student community.

7.5.16 Ten percent of the grants sanctioned every year to Muzrai institutions was reserved for the renovation of the non-muzrai institutions. The amount released for this purpose during the year was Rs.1.50 crores. Charity Commissioner was empowered to sanction an amount upto Rs.20,000/- from the Renovation Grants, towards the expenses on repairs and renovation of the old and dilapidated institutions. 162 and 215 institutions were given financial grants by the Charity Commissioner/Government to the tune of Rs.18.81 lakhs and Rs.58.14 lakhs respectively for the above said purpose.

7.5.17 A total of 314 appeals, petitions, suits etc., relating to Muzrai institutions were pending at the beginning of the year in the Courts, of which, 102 accrued during the year. Out of a total of 416 cases, 113 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 303 undisposed cases.

CHAPTER—8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE SECRETARIAT

8.1.01 The main objectives of the Department of Agriculture are:

(i) to increase the agricultural production by providing inputs like seeds, fertilisers, etc., well in time in sufficient and right quantities;

(ii) to take up soil conservation programmes in arid regions, restore productivity of lands through land reclamation measures and land shaping; and

(iii) to educate the farmers and farm women and youth as to make them accept modern technology in agriculture and to update the technical knowledge by organising seminars, training, workshops etc.

8.1.02 The Department was headed by a Director. During the year, the post of the Director was held by Dr. K.V. Puranik Math, from 10.10.1985 and onwards, who was assisted by an Additional Director of Agriculture, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Principal Agricultural Officers, Agricultural Officers and other Officers, with supporting staff. The district offices of the department in all the 19 districts, were under the charge of the Principal Agricultural Officers. There were 22 soil conservation divisions and 7 Farmers' Training Education Centres throughout the State, each of which was headed by a Deputy Director of Agriculture. There were 5 Rural Development Training Centres in the State, each headed by a Principal of the rank of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. Besides, 2 Deputy Directors were incharge of Special Schemes.

8.1.03 At the end of the year, there were a total of 14,025 sanctioned posts of which 10,662 posts were filled-up.

8.1.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure of the department for the year were as given below.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Budget allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan Schemes	17.49	15.07
2.	Plan Schemes	13.63	12.89
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	4.66	4.42
	Total	**35.78**	**32.38**

8.1.05 During the year, a total of 74 schemes on various aspects of agricultural development were implemented by the department. Of these, 36 were State Plan Schemes, 12 Central Sector Schemes, one transferred scheme and the rest non-plan schemes. Progress achieved by the department during the year was as follows;

8.1.06 The department during the year laid greater emphasis on transfer of latest Agricultural and dry-farming technology and its popularisation specially in arid regions, intensifying soil conservation programmes etc. The year under report was the fourth successive year affected by a severe drought, leaving adverse effect on agricultural production both during kharif and rabi seasons. The estimated area under foodgrains during the year was 59.19 lakh hectares and the production was 47.15 lakh tonnes. Similarly, the estimated area under commercial crops stood at 11.53 lakh hectares and the production was 7.50 lakh bales of cotton 170 Kgs each and 123.92 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and tobacco.

8.1.07 Following measures were taken to meet the requirement of quality seeds in the State;

(i) Production and distribution of foundation and quality seeds;

(ii) Seed testing;

(iii) Strengthening of seed farms;

(iv) Implementation of National Seeds Project; and

(v) Enforcement of Seeds Act. Out of 61 seed farms in the state, one farm at Turukondadona in Raichur District was handed over to the Karnataka Co-operative Oil Seed Growers' Federation during the year. The production of foundation seeds was taken up in the remaining 60 departmental farms, over a total area of 1,051.50 hectares, by making use of the breeder seeds supplied by the University of Agricultural Sciences. During the year, 728.12 quintals of breeder seeds were allotted to the departmental farms. The seed production during the year was 10,781.39 quintals, of which 7,653.83 quintals were foundation seeds, 876.95 quintals certified seeds and the rest non-certified seeds. Apart from seed production, these farms also took up fodder cultivation, for which the government sanctioned a sum of Rs.10 lakhs to the department. Accordingly, 8 seed farms were selected for fodder

cultivation over an area of 230.20 hectares by installing I.P. sets, sprinkler sets and providing finance to this. Two Departmental seed testing laboratories in the State, at Hebbal and Dharwad, analysed as many as 23,573 seed samples. As per the Seed Act, 1966, being enforced in the state, 308 samples were found to be of sub standard quality. Of the two laboratories, the Dharwad unit started functioning during the year under report. A total of 24.45 lakh quintals of seed distribution was done and of this 2.38 lakh quintals of seeds were of Certified quality. The seed distribution throughout the state was done through the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation, National Seeds Corporation and private dealers.

8.1.08 During the year, as against a target of 100.00 lakh tonnes of rural compost, 99.39 lakh tonnes were produced. Demonstrations were organised to improve the production of rural compost. 280 local bodies engaged during the year in the preparation of urban compost, 8.96 lakh tonnes of urban compost was produced against a target of 8.14 lakh tonnes. Area brought under green manuring, against a target of 8.11 lakh hectares, was 5.83 lakh hectares during the year. The area covered under subabul seeds was 2,340.90 hectares against a target of 14,575 hectares. Subabul seeds procured and distributed against a target of 500 quintals, during the year, was 413.73 quintals. Likewise 185.75 lakh seedlings were raised and 154.22 lakh were distributed. 675 kgs. of Rhizobium were produced and supplied to farmers during the year. As against a target of 3,000 biogas plants, 2,847 biogas plants were installed in rural areas, 153 biogas training courses were organised for farm women during the year and 7,961 farm women were trained in the use of biogas. 14 field demonstrations were organised on the utility of manure produced from biogas plants. Under the National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilisers, the two sub-centres at Gangavathi and Thyavangi were getting each a central assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as recurring grant for producing 10 tonnes of blue, green Algae at each sub-centre. These sub-centres together produced 17.55 tonnes of this bio-fertiliser and distributed a total of 13.18 tonnes to farmers at Rs. 1/- per kg. In all, 3,454 acres of paddy fields were covered with this culture. Two training courses and one field demonstration on paddy crop were organised for farmers under this project and 192 farmers

were benefited regarding the usage of Rhizobium Azolla and blue, green Algae. Likewise, 28 field functionaries were trained in one day training programme on usage of Azolla on paddy crop. Area covered during the year under Azolla was 5,025 hectares, against a targeted area of 5,000 hectares.

8.1.09 The indent, allotment, supplies made and consumption of NPK fertilisers during the year in the State were 7.47 lakh tonnes, 6.84 lakh tonnes, 5.84 lakh tonnes and 5.56 lakh tonnes respectively. Distribution of fertilisers in the State was being done by the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (27.05%), the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation (9.10%) and private dealers (63.85%), through a total of 9,344 sale points. Under the Fertilisers Distribution Infrastructure scheme, a total of 63,254 tonnes of fertilisers were made available to the farmers in 3,576 interior villages during the peak season.

8.1.10 A total area of 40.76 lakh hectares was covered against a target of 60.00 lakh hectares, under different categories of plant protection measures viz, seed treatment, rodent control, chemical weed control etc. Both hand and power operated equipments were supplied to farmers at 25% subsidy limited to Rs.200/- per equipment. These included 2,240 sprayers, 285 dusters and 91 power operated equipment. Pesticides and chemical weedicides were supplied to farmers in all the districts at 50% subsidy limited to Rs.50/- per hectare, for the control of epidemic pests and disease outbreaks. 6,288 hectares under groundnut and 2,754 under pulses were covered with administering of pesticides during the year. Trials of new and recommended pesticides were conducted in farmers' fields and departmental farms for assessing their comparative efficacy. Pesticides at 50% subsidy were also supplied to farmers in 16 districts for controlling tur pod borer over an area of 32,371 hectares and brown plant hopper on Paddy over an area of 93, 239 hectares which benefited 1,34,580 farmers. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs was made to control 6 endemic pests in an area of 43,000 hectares, of which an area of 32,687 hectares was covered at an actual cost of Rs.23.24 lakhs. The requirement and consumption of pesticides during the year were 4,100 M.Ts and 3,277 M.Ts respectively. Out of 1,200 pesticides and samples programmed to analyse, 1,000 samples were received, of which again 780 samples were analysed and the rest were rejected due to breakage of sample parcels in transit and lack of laboratory facilities for the analysis of certain pesticides. Out of the samples analysed, 717 were found satisfactory and 63 were found misbranded and action was initiated.

8.1.11 High yielding varieties, community nurseries and crop [illegible] trials were the programmes which aimed at the increase in the food production in the State. The crops covered under the High yielding/Hybrid variety were paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra, wheat and maize, covering an area of 27.49 lakh hectares as against a target of 35.04 lakh hectares during the year. The central sector scheme of raising community nurseries on rice was meant to help farmers who were unable to raise nurseries owing to problems like lack of water etc; to get seedlings from those who had facilities to raise them in time and thus enable them to take up the transplantation work straight away soon after the rain/ irrigation water was received in the season. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs was utilised for an area of 400 hectares in 14 districts at a subsidy of Rs.1,500 per hectare. Likewise, the State government provided an assistance of Rs.2.00 lakhs for raising community nurseries on ragi, which was fully utilised for giving a subsidy of Rs.500/- per hectare to farmers, over an area of 400 hectares spread over in 9 districts of the State. Minikit trial programmes on farmers' fields under different climatic conditions, which would help the farmers/extension works to get knowledge about the varieties as well as reactions before their release, were laid out on kharif crops viz., rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, pulses and minor millets; rabi pulses, jowar, maize, ragi and wheat and summer pulses, paddy and ragi. Minikit trials conducted on different crops during the year were 51,523 during kharif, 7,010 during rabi and 16,030 during summer. Input kits were distributed to small and marginal farmers to enable them to use the improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers etc., so as to cover more area under improved varieties of pulses and oil seeds in the State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for which a sum of Rs.62.50 lakhs was released. Input kits were also given to the small and marginal farmers in draught affected areas facilitating them to carryout the cropping programmes.

8.1.12 The estimated production of pulses viz., red gram, greengram, bengalgram, blackgram, cowpea, avare and horsegram in the State during the year stood at 9.01 lakh tonnes cultivated over an area of 14.91 lakh hectares. Centrally Sponsored as well as State Plan schemes were continued to be operated at a total cost of Rs.19.71 lakhs to step up the production of pulses in the State. 7 districts were covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 12 districts under State Sponsored Scheme. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 1,186 demonstra-

uons were conducted, 3,990 quintals of certified seeds were produced and distributed and plant protection measures were taken up over an area of 3.94 lakh hectares during the year.

8.1.13 Karnataka ranks 5th in respect of the area coverage under oil seeds and 4th in respect of the area under groundnut, in the country. As against a targeted area of 16.50 lakh hectares, an area of 19.62 lakh hectares was covered under oil seeds. The estimated production of oil seeds in the State was 10 lakh tonnes as against the requirement of 13 lakh tonnes. The National Oil Seeds Development Project, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India, was in operation in the State during the year in 16 districts except Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada. Two programmes were planned under this with a view to step up the oil seed production so as to meet the increased demand. The intensive oil seeds development programme, aimed at covering more area under oil seeds, developing non-traditional oil seed crops with rich oil and protein contents, increasing the yield rate through adoption of package of practices etc., 6,590 demonstrations were conducted, 27,088 seed minikits and 7,855 fertiliser minikits were distributed and plant protection chemicals, equipment, agricultural implements etc. were supplied to farmers at 50% subsidy. Similarly, farmers were encouraged to take up sunflower cultivation by giving incentives in the form of subsidy to purchase plant protection equipment, chemicals, implements, etc. An area of 4.29 lakh hectares was covered under sunflower during the year. 2,024 demonstrations were laid out and 43,723 seed/fertiliser minikits were distributed under this programme.

8.1.14 Sugarcane, cotton and tobacco are the main commercial crops grown in the State. The area covered under sugarcane during the year was 1.23 lakh hectares as against a target of 1.54 lakh hectares. A total of 24 crop varietal trials and 388 crop competitions were conducted both under the District sector and transferred schemes. An area of 5.67 lakh hectares, as against an area of 8.80 lakh hectares, was brought under cotton cultivation. The estimated production was 7.50 lakh bales, against a target of 10.00 lakh bales, during the year. The following three schemes were under implementation in the State, in respect of cotton development. They were (i) Cotton Development Scheme under State Plan (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development

programme under irrigated and rainfed conditions and (iii) scheme for enforcement of cotton legislation for maintenance of purity of cotton, under state plan. To implement the Cotton Development Scheme, the state was divided into 4 units i.e. Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Raichur with a Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cotton Development), Bangalore in charge of the technical aspects of the scheme. 39,473 quintals of all varieties of cotton seeds were distributed. An area of 3.79 lakh hectares and 3.95 lakh hectares were covered under fertiliser and plant protection programmes respectively. Fertilisers consumption under this programme was 59,607 tonnes. The scheme for the enforcement of Cotton Legislation was implemented to maintain the purity of Cotton, for which three Acts viz., (1) Cotton Transport Act, 1923; (2) Cotton Control Act, 1964 and (3) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, were being enforced. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development Programme was being operated since 1971-72, with the main objectives of introducing cultivation of long staple varieties in the potential areas and also to increase the yield rates. The programme also included the production of nuclear and foundation seeds of cotton. 2.90 lakh hectares were covered under this scheme, 2.84 lakh hectares under fertilisers distribution and plant protection programmes. 18,396 quintals of seeds and 31,944 tonnes of NPK fertilisers were distributed. 328 plant protection equipments at 25% subsidy and 4,000 quintals of seeds at a subsidy of Rs.150/- per quintal were distributed. Three types of Tobacco being grown in 10 districts of the state were Virginia Flue Cured (VFC), Bidi and Chewing tobacco, whose area and production during the year were 45,853 hectares and 41,644 M.tonnes respectively.

8.1.15 Each district in the state was having one Soil Health Centre to analyse soil samples and give suitable recommendations. One mobile unit was also serving the farmers at their doorsteps free of cost. As against a target of 5,32,000 samples, 4,92,970 samples were collected, of which, 4,79,316 were analysed. In addition, 2,366 irrigation water samples were also analysed and recommendations were communicated. The Quality Control Wing of the Department analysed 2,631 check soil samples and 49 irrigation water samples during the year and the results were communicated to the concerned. The Micro Nutrient Laboratory, Bangalore, analysed a total of 18,923 soil samples for various mineral contents i.e., zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron, etc., during the year. The fertiliser quality control laboratories in the State, at Bangalore and

Dharwar, analysed 4,835 samples out of 4,915 samples received, against a target of 4,800 samples during the year. Of the analysed samples, 513 were found to be of sub-standard.

8.1.16 There were 6 Agricultural Development Centres in the State, whose objectives were; (i) to undertake production and multiplication of improved and hybrid seeds;

(ii) to findout suitable varieties of crop and cropping pattern under different agro-climatic conditions in the project areas;

(iii) to evolve appropriate irrigation practices and techniques of irrigation farming;

(iv) to conduct field trails on different crops and determine the suitable package of practices for cultivation of various crops and

(v) to render advice to farmers in the command areas of the project by organising demonstrations and field days. Total cultivable area under these centres was 230.25 hectares. These centres, during the year, covered an area of 282.20 hectares out of a targeted area of 339.13 hectares. It was programmed to layout about 30-40 farm trials, both varietal and agronomical, in 3,625 locations. Out of which, trials were laid out in 947 locations. The Agricultural Entomology Cell conducted during the year 29 insecticidal trials on paddy, redgram, groundnut and cotton crops and issued 175 phyto sanitary certificates for export purpose, after examining the samples of coffee seeds, vegetables, fruit plants/seeds, tobacco leaves and other plant products. A total of 250 diseased plant specimens of various crops from the farmers and other agencies, were examined and suitable control measures were suggested and 384 certificates were issued by the end of March 1986, to exporters after examining the plants and plant products, by the plant pathology section. There was an insecticide control laboratory in the Department, to regulate the import, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides, with a view to prevent risk to human as well as animal lives. The laboratory received as many as 1,000 samples for analysis during the year against target of 1,200 samples. Of the samples received, 780 were analysed and 716 were found satisfactory and 64 samples were found to be misbranded and the remaining 220 were rejected.

8.1.17 There were three soil survey units in the State at Bangalore, Dharwad and Cauvery Basin Project (CADA), Mysore, which were conducting detailed soil surveys in the Watershed Areas under Dry Land Development Programme, Minor Irrigation Projects posed for World Bank's assistance, command areas of newly investigated irrigation projects and other priority areas of these units. The Soil Survey Unit at the Cauvery Basin Project, CADA, Mysore, was discontinued during the year. During the year, the Bangalore and Dharwad Units released a total of 32 soil survey reports, covering an area of 1.75 lakh hectares.

8.1.18 Farm Management studies were conducted during the year in all selected 136 villages of 68 taluks of all the districts in the State. A report of the studies on seasonwise and regionwise cost of cultivation of various crops for the year 1983-84, in 68 selected centres, was brought out. The cost-benefit ratios were worked out for 14 different irrigation projects.

8.1.19 During the year, the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme was withdrawn and a new scheme viz., "Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme" to give compulsory insurance protection to the farmers availing crop loans from all the financial institutions for raising the selected crops, was introduced from kharif 1985. The state government was the co-insurer. Crops covered were kharif paddy, jowar, ragi and groundnut in 164 taluks of 18 districts except Mandya district and rabi/summer wheat, jowar, safflower, bengalgram, paddy, ragi groundnut and sunflower, in 101 taluks of 16 districts, excluding Coorg, Chikmagalur and Kolar. In all, 74,053 farmers with an area of 1.72 lakh hectares, were covered under the scheme during the year. The number of beneficiaries, under the Bidar Integrated Rural Development Project, during the year, was 2,037, under which supply of plant protection equipments/chemicals at 75%/ 50% subsidy and hand tools to small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers, was made. Training programme was also undertaken with the assistance of UNICEF.

8.1.20 Two types of agricultural training imparted by the Department were (i) Inservice training for the departmental staff, at Rural Development Training Centres, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Training Centres and Minor Extention

Irrigation and Water Use Training Centres; (ii) Training to farmers and their sons in modern methods of cultivation, given at Farmers' Training and Education Centres as well as Agricultural schools. The five Rural Development Training Centres located at Mandya, Kudige, Dharwad, Bagalkot and Gangavathi, provided during the year, the pre-service Training of one year duration to 706 Agricultural Assistants, Refresher Training course of 2 months to 253 Agricultural Assistants, and other types of training to 8,462 farmers, farm men and women and 392 Anganwadi workers. A total of 1,322 progressive farmers and Agricultural School Trainees were given training on various aspects like handling agricultural machinery, plant protection equipment, etc., by the 3 Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres at Mandya Centre and Belthangadi and Kumta Sub-Centres. Eight Farmers' Training and Educational Centres continued to function in the State, of which, 7 centres were maintained by the Department and the other by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore. The 7 Centres were located at Chikkanahalli, Babbur, Bhadravathi, Kudige, Arabhavi, Jamakhandi and Gangavathi. These centres provided training to a total of 1,122 farm men and women in Institutional courses and 20,653 in Non-Institutional courses during the year. 21 Agricultural Training Centres in the State imparted training in modern methods of farming to 692 farmers' sons for a period of 10 months. Besides, 4,873 farm women and 4,145 farm youth were given training through a number of institutional courses of 10 days for farm women and 14 days for farm youth, in the aspect of modern agricultural technology and allied subjects like Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Sericulture, on the lines of Danish Folk Schools and Agricultural Schools, under 'DANIDA ASSISTED PROJECT' for training farm women and farm youth in the State.

8.1.21 There was one Farm Information Unit at headquarters of the Directorate and eight units at its Divisional Offices, which were catering to the information needs of the farming community and departmental officers, regularly. These units had several facilities like printing press, silk screen printing, audio-visual equipment, photographic unit etc., and they were organising many extension activities like arranging film/slides shows, radio broadcasts, etc., Dissemination of modern farming technology was also being done through leading news papers, radio and television programmes, etc. A total of 52 news

letters, 197 extension literature, 9 wall news paper/posters, 150 feature articles and success stories, were published; 178 press releases, 2,258 radio tips to farmers were issued; 81 exhibitions, 985 film shows (slide projections), 76 radio talks by the officers of the department, were arranged, by all these units.

8.1.22 The Special Component Plan for the welfare of the scheduled caste families was in operation through out the State and the Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of tribal population was implemented in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore; 26,026 scheduled caste and 8,367 scheduled tribe families were benefited under these programmes. Inputs, implements etc., were supplied at 100% subsidy under both the programmes, bullocks and bullock carts were supplied at 75% subsidy and 25% loan under Tribal Sub-Plan and at 60% subsidy and 40% loan under the Special Component Plan. Soil conservation works like land shaping, contour bunding etc., were taken up under the Special Component Plan at 60% subsidy and 40% loan.

8.1.23 The total estimated area requiring soil conservation measures in the State was 68.00 lakh hectares.

The soil conservation works in the State were being executed under DPAP, NREP and RLEGP.

Soil conservation works were also executed under the centrally sponsored River Valley Project, the Western Ghat Development Programme, the Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan etc., Training Programmes were conducted regarding the soil and water conservation works throughout the State.

8.2 Department of Horticulture

8.2.01 The Department of Horticulture was entrusted with the responsibility of promoting the development of horticultural activities in the State, by increasing the area and production of horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, spices, flowers, commercial crops etc. Maintaining public parks and gardens and hill stations, which served as health resorts was also one of the main responsibilities of this department.

8.2.02 The Department was headed by a Director of Horticulture, assisted by 4 Joint Directors, one Headquarters Assistant, one Accounts Officer, one

Section Officer with supporting staff at the headquarters. There were 4 Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Raichur, each headed by a Deputy Director of Horticulture. Each of the district level offices was headed by the District Horticulture Officer, the Sub-Divisional level offices by the Assistant Directors of Horticulture and at the Taluk level offices by the Assistant Horticultural Officers. The Gadag Sub-Division was headed by a Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture. There were separate Deputy Directors of Horticulture and Senior Assistant Directors of Horticulture to deal with the matters pertaining to certain important schemes, major Horticulture Farms, Marketing, Training, Development and Extension, Fruits and Vegetable processing, preservation etc. Besides, there were 4 special officers of Junior Class-I cadre, for the Development of Nandi Hill Station, Development of Horticultural Societies and Development of Krishna Rajendra Hill Station.

8.2.03 During the year under report, Sri. C.S. Malliah, I.A.S., functioned as the Director of Horticulture.

8.2.04 A total of 44 additional posts of different cadres were sanctioned during the year. As against a sanctioned strength of 4,419 as on 31.3.1986, 3,567 posts were filled up.

8.2.05 Budgetary allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue realised during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget allotment	Expenditure	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	3.06	2.86	—
2.	Non-Plan	7.04	6.90	—
	Total	**10.10**	**9.76**	**1.26**

8.2.06 A total of 64 officers of this department, of different cadres, were deputed to various training courses and seminars/conferences/symposiums held throughout the country.

8.2.07 The Department implemented 46 Plan Schemes, 34 Non-Plan Schemes, 11 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 10 AR and DC Schemes and 7

Special Schemes during the year. Progress achieved under the schemes was as furnished below:

(A) Plan Schemes

Schemes for the development of fruits, vegetables, coconut, areca, spices, cashew, package programmes for citrus, mango, commercial flowers, plant protection etc., were included under this group. 8.87 lakh plants were raised and supplied, covering 208 hectares. To popularise the scientific technique of vegetable cultivation, vegetable seed production was taken up in the selected farms, 15,664 kitchen gardens were developed and 10 hectares were covered under potato crop. 8.97 lakh quality seed coconuts were procured from the palms and department's farms and 3.44 lakh coconut seedlings were supplied to growers. 70,500 areca seedlings of Mangala variety, an improved variety, were raised in the departmental nurseries and 1.51 lakh areca seedlings were supplied. Different types of nurseries were maintained in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada for the supply of cardamom, pepper, clove and nutmeg. Under the Spices Development Scheme, 1.84 lakh cardamom seedlings, 1.53 lakh rooted pepper cuttings and 8,000 seedlings of hybrid pepper, clove and nutmeg were raised and 22.33 lakh seedlings and 1.75 lakh rooted cuttings were supplied. 282 hectares were covered with the supply of cashew seedlings in the State. Under package programme on citrus and mango, a total of 396 demonstrations were laid out and inputs and plant protection chemicals were supplied. 87 demonstrations and 23 field days were conducted to educate the farmers on the cultivation of commercial flowers like crosandra, marigold, tuberose, jasmine, chysanthenum, etc., in the Northern Karnataka districts. 8,630 soil and water samples of AR and DC crop loanees for grapes, coconut, fruit crops, etc., and other general cultivation, including the departmental farms and nurseries, were analysed. Fertilisers as well as other nutrients were recommended for the maximum output of quality crops. Under the plant protection measures on horticultural crops, 7,371 beneficiaries were covered by supplying plant protection chemicals at subsidised rates. 61.28 lakh parasites were reared and released in the coconut plots against the blackheaded

caterpiller, 70,167 coconut palms were injected, 1.38 lakh plants were sprayed and 1,994 litres of plant protection chemicals were supplied. Under the Special Component Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Caste persons, 1,782 welfare units of new coconut gardens/fruit gardens were established and 6,954 old gardens of coconut and fruit crops established during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, were maintained. 175 SC candidates were given training on stipendary basis of Rs.2,150/- per trainee. Similarly, under the Tribal Sub-plan, 231 half acre unit gardens were established in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore for giving them to the beneficiaries with the purpose of educating tribal youth on horticultural activities as well as uplifting their socio-economic conditions. The Farm Information and Propaganda Unit of the department organised 4 field days, 6 seminars and 42 leaflets and other publications were published. Besides, Radio and Television Programmes were conducted regularly.

(B) Non-Plan Schemes

Under the Seed Testing and Certification of Vegetable, Vegetable Seeds, during the year, 9,782 samples of vegetables, cereals, etc., were tested for purity and germination and 4,122 Kgs. of vegetable and other seeds were processed in the Seed Testing Laboratory at Lalbagh in Bangalore. To popularise the growing of mushrooms in the State, production of spawn was taken up in the laboratory and 6,991 spawn bottles were supplied. Training on mushroom cultivation was given to the interested cultivators, at Bangalore and other District headquarters. 536 Kgs. of different nucleus vegetable seeds were produced at Thumbe in Dakshina Kannada district. Similarly, 260 Kgs. of temperate vegetable seeds were produced and 143 tons of raw vegetables were harvested, at the seed production centre in Ooty, which fetched an income of Rs.2.30 lakhs. The cocoa progeny orchard developed to an extent of 14 hectares at Charmudy in Dakshina Kannada district, harvested during the year 120 quintals of cocoa pods. The district level Horticultural Producers' Marketing and Processing Co-operative Societies were established in 14 districts viz., Tumkur, Mandya, Coorg, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Dharwar and Gulbarga. About 7,459 members were enrolled in 11 districts and the societies in Chikmagalur, Dharwad and

Gulbarga districts were yet to open their selling points. The societies in Bangalore and Mysore cities and in Tumkur were having a total of 85 outlets with 2,244 members. 966 candidates were given practical training at different Horticultural Training Centres spread over in the State. A stipend of Rs.150/- per month per individual was given during the training period. 3.80 lakh Horticultural Farms and Nurseries in the State, were taking up the propagation of horticultural crops and also serving as visual demonstration centres for improved technology and to promote horticultural activities in rural areas.

(C) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Coconut seed farms, established earlier at Bellara in Tumkur District and at Kyramangala in Hosakote taluk of Bangalore District, were continued to be maintained. During the year 24,000 hybrid seed coconuts were grown and 23,972 seedlings of this variety were supplied. 95,396 quality seed coconuts were procured at the Regional Coconut Nursery at Pura in Mandya district. 392 demonstrations were laid out during the year, in the cultivators' farms of selected and major coconut growing districts, by providing necessary inputs, for stepping up the production of coconuts. A 40 hectare progeny orchard for cashew at Bagali in Mysore district was continued to be maintained during the year under report. An area of 800 hectares was covered in the State under the plant protection measures for cashew in the departmental farms. 300 demonstration plots were laid out on cashew for the propagation of improved cultural practices, under the Multi-state cashew project at a total cost of Rs.347.00 lakhs, with the assistance of World Bank. The cumulative area covered under the scheme by the end of the year, was 2,102 hectares, against a target of 8,834 hectares to be covered in 5 years.

(D) Special Schemes

Credit facilities were being given to the horticultural crops like fruits, spices, flowers, etc., under the AR & DC schemes and also with the assistance of NABARD through the Primary Land Development Banks at lower interest rates. NABARD covered 10 crops and the AR & DC schemes covered 11 crops. 3,478 beneficiaries, with a total area of 7,623.00 acres, were sanctioned loans,

of which, amounts were disbursed to 3,406 beneficiaries covering an area of 7,484.70 acres under the AR & DC schemes. Labour oriented programmes like RLEGP and NREP were implemented in the selected districts, for providing employment to the rural poor in Horticultural Farms and Nurseries. An Orchard-cum-Nursery Centre for fruits established in the Western Ghats Region under the Integrated Development of Western Ghats,covered 424 beneficiaries in 40 taluks. The Command Area Development Programme was implemented to create employment potential in rural areas, mainly benefiting the economically weaker sections, small and marginal farmers and SC/ST farmers by bringing new area under horticultural crops, by laying demonstration plots and supplying fruit plants, vegetable seeds etc., Fruit nurseries were established in the Command Areas of Upper Krishna, Malaprabha, Bhadra, Cauvery Projects etc., in the selected districts. A new scheme viz., scheme for the Development of Watershed Area of Kabbanala, to develop the Kabbanala Watershed area of Kanakapura Taluk in Bangalore district, was sanctioned by the Government during the year 1985-86. Programmes like sinking of borewells and procuring of planting materials were taken up. 27,617 seed coconuts, 27,617 fruit seedlings, were obtained. 5,000 coconut seedlings and other inputs were procured for raising the plants in the nurseries.

(E) Other Schemes

252 demonstrations were laid out during the year and those laid out during the previous year were maintained under the Indo-Bulgarian Project for the establishment of an agro-industrial complex for encouraging production, processing and marketing of horticultural produce in the State.

8.2.08 The Department continued to maintain and develop the public parks, gardens health resorts like hill stations at Nandi and Kemmanagundi, with a view to improve the environmental ecology and better recreational atmosphere in the State. During the year, Lalbagh, Cubbon Park, Brindavan Gardens, Raj Bhavan Gardens, Hospital Gardens at Victoria Hospital, Bowring Hospital, Lady Curzon Hospital and of District Hospitals at Kolar and Mandya in addition to Nandi and Kemmannagundi Hill Stations, came under the jurisdiction of the department.

8.2.09 The following societies were associated with the horticultural activities in the state (i) the Mysore Horticultural Society maintained member gardens, supplied necessary plant materials and conducted two Horticultural shows at Glass House, Lalbagh, during the Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations. (ii) The Bangalore Nurserymen Co-operative Society procured and supplied to the farmers at reasonable rates required plants, inputs, etc. (iii) The Bangalore Horticultural Producers' Marketing and Processing Society limited, promoted the marketing activities of the horticultural produces in the State by procuring the produce directly from the cultivators, thereby ensuring a better deal both for the producers as well as consumers. The society was having a total of 43 retail outlets one in Tumkur district, 16 in Mysore city and the rest in Bangalore City. The society also supplied fruits and vegetables to the major hospitals and factories etc., at reasonable rates, keeping interest of the producers as well as consumers inview. The estimated area and production of horticultural crops in the state stood at 11.56 lakh hectares and 39.13 lakh tonnes.

CHAPTER - 9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES SECRETARIAT

9.1.01 The main objectives and functions of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are: (i) to give health coverage to all the domestic animals; (ii) to promote livestock development in order to step up the productivity of livestock; (iii) to preserve indigenous potentiality in respect of draught power and food production, through the adoption of improved technology etc.

9.1.02 The Department was headed by a Director and was having its set up down to the taluk level in the State. At the head quarters, he was assisted by Additional Director, 2 Joint Directors, 7 Deputy Directors and subject matter specialists with supporting staff. There were 4 Divisional level offices at the Revenue Divisional headquarters each headed by a Joint Director. At the district and taluk levels, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors were incharge of the departmental set up. The veterinary dispensaries at the taluk and the rural veterinary dispensaries were being managed by Assistant Directors/Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors. There were several other officers incharge of various other developmental activities like cattle development, breeding schemes, etc.

9.1.03 During the year under report, Dr. H.B. Shetty continued to function as the Director.

9.1.04 There were 8,666 sanctioned posts in the department as on 31.3.1986, of which, 6,905 posts were filledup. There were 6,803 males and 102 females. Of these, 943 belonged to scheduled castes and 156 belonged to scheduled tribes.

9.1.05 Following table furnishes the budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised by the department during the year under report:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan Schemes	2.82	2:33	—
2.	Non-plan Schemes	14.21	12.46	—
	Total	**17.03**	**14.79**	**0.96**

During the year under report, there was a total of 1,556 veterinary institutions of all types functioning in the State. These included 123 mobile veterinary clinics catering to the needs of the people in far off villages not covered by rural veterinary dispensaries.

9.1.07 Three new centrally sponsored Animal Health Schemes were launched during the year to conduct a scientific study of epidemic diseases of livestock in the State for evolving suitable disease control measures. Diseases covered were Canine Rabies, Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, Salmonellosis, which were nationwide. The Canine Rabies control unit during the year caught 16,970 stray dogs and vaccinated 5,022 dogs, with a view to control manace of Rabies. 1,261 animals at 43 Government and private farms were screened against Tuberculosis and Brucellosis, by the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis units at Bangalore and Dharwad and of these, 117 and 45 animals were found positive respectively. The 5 pullorum control units (salmonellosis), at Mysore, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Mangalore, during the year screened birds in 300 farms for tracing out salmonellosis, to control the spread of disease to the offsprings.

9.1.08 During the year under report, 1.80 lakh calves were born, 8.99 lakh cows and buffaloes were inseminated artifically and 9.60 lakh animals of all types were castrated. 76.33 lakh animals were treated. The total number of outbreaks, attacks and deaths under 11 types of diseases like Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth, Black Quarter, Rabies, Fowl Pox, Sheep and Goat Pox, Swine Fever, etc., on livestock and poultry during the year were 1,468, 5,040, 2,730 respectively and 132.43 lakh animals were vaccinated against the outbreak of these diseases. There were 15 livestock farms in the state during the year having a cattle strength of 3,574 and 1,175 calves were born. These farms distributed 412 calves/heifers and realised a revenue of Rs.45.60 lakhs. 18.45 lakh mls. of liquid and frozen semen were produced and 12.10 lakh mls. were distributed in the State.

9.1.09 There were in all, 226 breeding bulls consisting of Jersey, Red Dane, Hallikar, Amrith Mahal, Khillar, Deoni, Krishna Valley, etc., at the Key Village Scheme Centres, Artificial Insemination Centres, Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station and Red-dane Project - in all 73 centres of the State.

9.1.10 There were 4 sheep Breeding Farms in the State at Dhanagur, Anagawadi, Challakere and Kurikuppi with a sheep strength of 4,859 and 2,200 young ones were born in these farms. Of these, the Kurikuppi Farm was the combined one rearing cattle also. The three Pig Breeding Stations at Hessaraghatta, Koila and Kudige had a strength of 548 Pigs and 1,002 piglets were born during the year in these farms. There were 11 Regional Poultry Farms, 13 Poultry Extension Centres and one State Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta in the State. In these Farms, 95,884 birds were supplied for breeding and table purpose, 26.52 lakh eggs produced, 2.55 lakhs chicks were hatched and 2,223 persons were trained.

9.1.11 A total of 567.21 quintals of fodder seeds were produced over an area of 15,958 hectares in 10 farms spread over in 9 districts, supplied 40.11 lakh root slips, produced 5,371.63 tonnes of fooder, supplied 24.18 quintals of seeds and disposed of 4,468.87 tons of fodder. The department during the year distributed minikits provided by the Government of India to lay the demonstration of fooder production, in the farmers' fields and extended technical services and inputs to solve the farmers' problems. The department also undertook the quality control of poultry feeds to ensure fully balanced quality poultry feed for the proper growth of chicks, their availability, egg production, etc., and steps were taken to restrict the export of cattle fooder outside the State. Small and Marginal Farmers and landless Agricultural Labourers were being given assistance to establish the sheep, piggery, poultry units and given subsidy for feeding of female cross breed calves in the age of 4th to 32nd months, under the Livestock programme of the Government of India.

9.1.12 Various infrastructural programmes like introduction of frozen semen technique, fodder development, setting up of mobile veterinary clinics, Heifer projects, providing health coverage assistance to Milk Co-operative Societies, etc., were taken up by the Department under the Drought Prone Area Programme, Command Area Development Programme, Integrated Development of Western Ghats, Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan.

9.1.13 The department conducted the Integrated Sample Survey during the year, for estimating the production of major livestock products like milk, egg,

livestock products was also taken up in 5 districts viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kolar and the field work was under progress. The provisional estimated production was 1,890 thousand tonnes of milk, 9,970 lakh eggs and 3,408 tonnes of wool.

9.1.14 There were 149.48 lakh bovines, 47.92 lakh sheep, 45.47 lakh goats, 3.19 lakh pigs, 14.68 lakh dogs and 74,735 other livestock in the State, as per the 1983 livestock census.

9.2 Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta

9.2.01 The Red Dane Project was started in the State by the Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Denmark, with a view to augment the milk production. The project was started with the following objectives.

(i) to rear the high yielding exotic species of dairy animals and distribute them to all the farms throughout the country;

(ii) to collect the semen from exotic species and supply them to others for improving the quality of local species;

(iii) to train farmers, their children, veterinary doctors and other connected persons in the modern methods of animal husbandry; and

(iv) to take up extension work in the selected villages.

9.2.02 The project, located at Hessaraghatta near Bangalore city, was having 3 Sub-stations at Munirabad, Kudige and Dharwad. The project was headed by an Additional Director during the year, who was assisted by 2 Deputy Directors, one District Officer, one Veterinary Medical Officer, one Veterinary Doctor, 2 Lecturers as well as other officers and supporting staff both at the headquarters and the sub-stations.

9.2.03 During the year under report, Dr. H.T. Venkatashetty, the Additional Director continued to be the head of the project.

9.2.04 The following was the staff position at the end of March 1986.

Sl. No.	Category of post	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	3	3	3	—	1	—
2.	Group 'B'	10	9	9	—	2	—
3.	Group 'C'	98	72	69	3	5	—
4.	Group 'D'	182	124	113	11	19	3
	Total	**293**	**208**	**194**	**14**	**27**	**3**

9.2.05 The budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised during the year, were Rs.79.34 lakhs, Rs.59.31 lakhs and Rs.20.94 lakhs respectively.

9.2.06 The progress made by the project during the year was as given below:

(i) Main Station, Hessaraghatta

At the end of the period, the station was having 145 cattle, of which 50 were milching cows, which produced 1,46,340 kgs. of milk. During the year, 47 calves were born and 7 bulls were sold for breeding purposes. 2,250 tonnes of fodder was produced. The training for a period of 4 weeks to 262 sons of farmers and of 13 days to 50 veterinary doctors was imparted. During the year, Bangalore North, Nelamangala, Devanahalli, Doddaballapur and Chikballapur taluks were brought under the Extension Programmes. 1.42 lakh grassroot slips were supplied to farmers and 8 bulls were tested under the Progeny Testing Scheme. 431 calves were born. During the year, 1.66 lakh doses of semen was collected.

(ii) Sub-station, Munirabad

The Sub-station was rearing the Red Dane cross breed. There were 172 cattle, of which, 23 were milch cows, which yielded 1.00 lakh kgs of milk. During the year 35 calves were born, 1266.15 tonnes of fodder was produced and 3.48 lakh grassroot slips were supplied to farmers. 30,265.5 mls. of extended semen of Red Dane species, collected by the 12 Artificial Insemination sub-centre in Bellary and Raichur districts, were distributed to 12 veterinary institutions.

The Sub-station gave treatment to 14,750 cattle, performed 2,667 artificial inseminations, vaccinated 37,552 cattle, and castrated 1,446 cattle. Training was imparted to 128 farmers in Dairying and Fodder Development.

(iii) Sub-station, Kudige

The Sub-station was rearing Danish Jersey breed. There were 125 cattle and 49 calves were born during the year. 96,145 kgs of milk was produced. 2 bulls were sold for breeding purposes. 2,260 artificial inseminations, 16 castrations, 1,066 vaccinations were done at the station. 23,500 mls. of extended semen and 1.41 lakh grassroot slips were distributed to farmers. 427 tonnes of fodder was produced, 283 farmers were imparted training in dairying and fodder production and 13 film shows were arranged on this aspect.

(iv) Sub-Station, Dharwad

Rearing of Danish Jersey Breed was being done at this sub-station, which was having 146 cattle at the end of the year. 65 calves were born and 12 bulls were sold. Milk and fodder produced during the year in this sub-station were 1.79 lakh kgs and 1,386.22 tons respectively. 2.87 lakhs grassroot slips were distributed and 362 farmers were given training on dairying.

9.2.07 Under the cross bred Heifer Project at Hessaraghatta started in the year 1976, cross bred Heifers were being produced and sold to small and marginal farmers. There were 315 cattle, which produced 20,470 kgs of milk and supplied to the Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta. 59 calves were born. 30 pregnant heifers were sold to farmers. Similarly, the cross breed Heifer Project at Kudige was started during 1980-81 with the same purpose of producing the cross breed heifers and selling them to small and marginal farmers as well as to other agricultural labourers. As at the end of the year, there were 26 cattle. 7 calves were born and 16 cows and one heifer were sold to farmers.

9.3 Department of Fisheries

9.3.01 The main objectives of the department are; increasing the fish production by exploiting the rich continental shelf of 25,000 Sq. Kms. along a coast line of 300 Kms. by adopting advanced and sophisticated fishing methods.

9.3.02 The department was headed by a Director. There were Zonal Offices at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore, Mysore, Karwar and Shimoga

headed by Deputy Director of Fisheries and the Divisional Office in 14 districts headed by Senior Assistant Directors of Fisheries. The Director was assisted by Zonal Officers, Divisional Officers, several other Senior and other officers and supporting staff.

9.3.03 Sri. R.N. Shastri continued to function as the Director of Fisheries during the year.

9.3.04 The following was the staff position as at the end of the year 1985-86.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled - in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	33	31	31	—	2	—
2.	Group 'B'	228	198	198	—	59	4
3.	Group 'C'	451	419	355	64	136	23
4.	Group 'D'	842	783	781	2	142	31
	Total	**1,554**	**1,431**	**1,365**	**66**	**339**	**58**

9.3.05 The budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised during the year were as shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-Plan Schemes	3.67	2.95	—
2.	Plan Schemes (I+II)	4.34	3.03	—
	(i) State Plan Schemes	2.98	2.38	—
	(ii) Centrally sponsored/Central sector schemes.	1.36	0.65	—
	Total (1+2)	**8.01**	**5.98**	**0.58**

9.3.06 The estimated inland fish production during the year was 42,118 tonnes. Out of 4.50 lakh hectares of fresh water resource potential about 1.5 lakh

hectares of area were estimated to have been brought under the extensive fish culture during the year. In order to facilitate the development of inland fisheries on commercial lines, the Government transferred 19 fish seed production farms and 13 Reservoirs adjecent to those farms to the Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation during the year.

9.3.07 The construction work of fishing harbours at Malpe and Honnavar, was completed by the Public Works Department. These harbours were taken possession of by the department during the year. Two separate committees were set up by the Government for the management of these harbours.

9.3.08 The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation had marketed Rs.23.42 lakh worth purse-seine fish catch and Rs.73.94 lakh worth forzen fish through its two retail outlets and 2 canteens were opened during the year under the coldchain scheme, for marketing of marine fish in the hinter land areas of the State.

9.3.09 Work on the construction of fishing harbour at Tadri under the Indo-Danish Fisheries Project, was completed during the year. The Fisheries Co-operative Union, Tadri, had supplied 34 gill nets to the beneficiaries under this project upto the end of the year.

9.3.10 There were 27 Fish Seed Production centres with a water spread area of 46 hectares. The production of fish seed from the departmental farms was 155 million spawns during the year.

9.3.11 31.53 lakh fish seed was stocked during the year in the 4 Reservoir Fishery units in Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Shimoga districts during the year.

9.3.12 The two riverine survey units at Mysore and Dharwad continued the work on the survey of fishery potential of the rivers flowing in the districts of Dharwad, Mandya and Mysore. 244 Kms. were surveyed during the year. The Mysore unit located the spawning ground of Labeo calbasu near Hampa Pura in the River Cauvery.

9.3.13 There were 157 Inland Fisheries Co-operative Societies and 72 Coastal Fisheries Co-operative Societies in the State. A total of 240 members of these societies were sanctioned a loan-cum-subsidy of Rs.1.32 lakhs for

purchasing the fishery requisities. 19 Fisheries Co-operative Societies and one Federation viz., the North Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation, were sanctioned a sum of Rs.21.70 lakhs, as share capital assistance for strengthening the activities of these institutions, 5 Fishery Co-operative Societies were sanctioned an advance release of marginal subsidy of Rs.0.125 lakhs by the Government under the modified scheme of managerial subsidy.

9.3.14 The premium of Rs.12/- per fisherman payable under the Group 'Accident Insurance Scheme', which was contributed by both the Central and State Governments, was reduced to Rs.9/- during the year by the Government of India, premium amount of Rs.5.20 lakhs was released to the National Federation of Fishermen Co-operatives during the year for providing insurance coverage to 57,768 fishermen in the State. Under the Tribal sub-plan, 106 Tribal candidates from Mysore and Kodagu districts were given Training at Kabini and provided with fishery requisities. Tanks were leased out to trained candidates for enabling them to take up the fishculture. At a subsidy of 25% of the capital cost limited to Rs.10,000/- payable for the construction of a fish culture tank under the scheme of assistance to fish culture, 14 fish culture tanks were constructed, with a cost of Rs.1.36 lakhs during the year.

9.3.15 The central sector D.P.A.P. fisheries programmes were in progress in the districts of Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Chickmagalur and the similar State Sector programmes were being carried out in Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Chitradurga, and Gulbarga districts. Amounts allotted for these programmes were Rs. 6.10 lakhs and Rs.3.80 lakhs respectively.

9.3.16 Fisheries schemes under the Command Area Development Authority Programmes, were being implemented in Mysore district, with an allocation of Rs.1.10 lakhs and the entire amount was spent. Similarly, fisheries schemes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme with an outlay of Rs.37.34 lakhs in the districts of Belgaum, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Dharwar, Bijapur, Dakshina Kannada, and Uttara Kannada and Western Ghat Development Programme with an outlay of Rs.7.15 lakhs in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada were in progress during the year.

9.3.17 There were 28 fishing yards, 80,268 fishing nets in the State engaging a total of 8,10,468 fishermen in fishing activities, as per the 1983 Livestock Census. The total fish production during the year was 2.43 lakh tonnes, as

against 2.07 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The marine fish catch and its value accounted for 85% of the total fish catch in the State and its value was Rs.52.85 crores.

9.3.18 During the year 1985-86, 65 private fishermen youth were trained by the Inland Fishermen Training Centres at K.R. Sagar and Bethamangala. 2 superintendents of fisheries were deputed for one year training in Inland Fisheries Development and Administration at Barrackpore, one Assistant Statistical Officer and one Statistical Inspector were deputed to undergo training on Methodology of Collection of Marine Fisheries Statistics, at Cochin. The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, trained 275 candidates and 656 hectares of water spread area was covered under inputs, under the centrally sponsored scheme. These Agencies trained 81 candidates and 153 tanks and 1,000 hectares of water spread area were surveyed under the State Sector Scheme.

- 9.4 Department of Forest

9.4.01 The main objectives and responsibilities of the Department of Forest are:

(i) to protect the existing forests along with flora and fauna; (ii) to increase the forest area and rehabilitation of the degraded forests, (iii) to take up social forestry and farm forestry, (iv) preservation and management of wildlife, (v) maintenance of ecological balance; (vi) systematic exploitation of forest resources etc.

9.4.02 The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests was the head of the department, assisted by two Chief Conservators of Forests, each incharge of General Administration, Planning, Finance, Coordination and Development activities; and an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests in charge of working plans, Wild Life Preservation and Social Forestry. There were several Deputy Conservators and Conservators of Forests with other officers to assist the Head of the Department at the State headquarters. Further, there were 8 Technical Circles at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary, Mysore, Shimoga, Kodagu, Karwar and Dharwad under the control of the Conservators of Forests, having 3 or more Territorial Divisions lookedafter by the Deputy Conservators of Forests; 8 Social Forestry Divisions at Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitradurga, Bellary, Raichur, Bijapur and Gulbarga and 3 Silvi-culture zones at Bangalore,

Dharwad and Madikeri placed under the control of Deputy Conservators of Forests; 3 Wild Life Preservation Sub-Divisions at Bangalore, Dharwad and Shimoga and the Bannerghatta National Park at Bangalore under the control of the Assistant Conservators of Forests. The Forest Research and Utilisation Division at Bangalore and Project Tiger were under the control of Conservators of Forests.

9.4.03 During the year under report, Sri. S.R. Bhagwat I.F.S. functioned as the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests upto 30.9.1985 and Sri. S. Shyamsundar took over on 1.10.1985 and continued till the end of the period.

9.4.04 Following was the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled - in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	130	130	130	—	16	1
2.	Group 'B'	140	140	140	—	10	4
3.	Group 'C'	9,122	8,745	8,582	163	1,248	367
4.	Group 'D'	2,693	2,302	2,270	32	377	219
	Total	**12,085**	**11,317**	**11,122**	**195**	**1,651**	**591**

9.4.05 Total Revenue realised by the Department during the year was Rs.61.11 crores, and the expenditure incurred was Rs.5.26 crores.

9.4.06 Net area under forests as on 31.3.1986 was 38,645.54 Sq. Kms. Of the total area, 34,542.81 Sq. Kms. was under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, 3,794.31 Sq. Kms. was in charge of Revenue Department and the remaining 308.42 Sq. Kms. in charge of private persons.

9.4.07 Exploitation of forest produce was done through the departmental agency and other industrial agencies to whom the forest areas were leased. The total out-turn of timber, industrial wood, firewood, etc. extracted by all agencies during the year was about 9.52 lakh cubic metres. Bamboo and Sandal Wood extraction was 68,814.67 and 2,049.42 tonnes respectively. The details of out-turn of major forest produce during the year were as furnished below:

Sl. No.	Produce	Unit	Quantity
1	2	3	4
1.	Rose Wood	M3 (r)	4,928.32
2.	Teak Wood	"	11,399.03
3.	Sawn Timber and Sleepers	"	2,076.58
4.	Other Kind of timber	"	1,38,900.76
5.	Pulp wood	"	2,07,969.60
6.	Soft Wood (Ply wood)	"	48,655.11
7.	Match wood	"	8,055.12
8.	Timber in round poles	"	30,638.33
9.	Firewood including wood used for charcoal	"	4,99,028.88
10.	Bamboos	M. Tonnes	68,814.67
11.	Sandalwood (rough)	"	2,049,62

9.4.08 The details of out- turn of minor forest produce during the year were as follows:

Sl. No.	Produce	Unit	Quantity
1	2	3	4
1.	Charcoal	Tonnes	453
2.	Canes	"	1,528
3.	Beedi leaves	"	1,489
4.	Oilseeds	"	522
5.	Honey	"	43
6.	Wax	"	11
7.	Rubber	"	2,618
8.	Barks	"	308
9.	Tamarind	"	673
10.	Seegekai	"	814
11.	Cashewnut	"	203

1	2	3	4
12.	Gum	"	121
13.	Myrabalm	"	208
14.	Antwalkai	"	174
15.	Halmaddi	"	327
16.	Miscellaneous seeds	"	277
17.	Spices	"	2
18.	Fruits	"	328
19.	Roshamgrass	"	601
20.	Fodder grass	"	1,816
21.	Miscellaneous items	"	569
22.	Ivory	Kgs	125
23.	Ecualyptus Oil	"	6,966
24.	Rosha Oil	"	582

9.4.09 The Social Forestry Project was under implementation with the assistance of the World Bank and Oversees Development Administration of UK since 1983-84. The project proposed to take farm forestry, planting in gomal lands and other common and waste lands in the villages, by involving local bodies and private organisations and to make the farmers self-sufficient in respect of their requirement of forest produce. Total targeted area fixed under the project was 29,000 hectares of which 13,289.07 hectares was covered by the end of the year 1985-86 and the area covered during the year under report being 7,188.27 hectares.

9.4.10 Publicity activities of the department such as screening of forestry and Wild Life Films, preparation of forestry slides and photographic work and also research activities were being looked after by the Forest Research and Utilisation wing of the department.

9.4.11 4 Mini Zoos and 16 parks/sanctuaries spread through out the State were under the jurisdiction of the Wild Life Preservation Circle, with a total area of 8,704.96 Sq.Kms. Besides, 9 forest areas with an area of 104.35 Sq.Kms. were in charge of the Bannerghatta National Park.

9.4.12 Bandipur forest area, one of the fifteen reserved areas, under the Project Tiger in India, covered an area of 886.00 sq.kms, of which 523 sq.kms. was the core area, 280 sq.kms. was buffer area, 82 sq.kms. was tourism area and 1 sq.km. was administration area. The project was established in the year 1973, with a view to maintain the liable population of tiger for scientific and cultural values and to preserve the area of such biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit of education and enjoyment of people.

9.4.13 Various welfare activities for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward tribes were undertaken by the department. The programmes included providing employment opportunities to them, raising of social forestry plantation etc.

9.4.14 There were two Forester Training Schools, one each at Kushalanagar and Bidar; and one Forester-cum-Surveyor Training School at Dandeli. During the year under report these institutions imparted training to 99 Foresters and 100 Forest Guards. Besides, 43 Range Forest Officers were selected and trained at the Range Forest Officers' college, at Coimbatore and Chandrapur.

CHAPTER - 10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND TRANSPORT SECRETARIAT

10.1.01 The Department of Food and Civil supplies is responsible for the procurement and proper distribution of food and other essential commodities to the public.

10.1.02 The Department was headed by a Director. He was assisted at the headquarters by two Joint Directors and one Chief Accounts Officer with supporting staff. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner of the districts were responsible for the departmental work, who, inturn, were assisted by the Deputy Directors of Food and Civil Supplies, in the rank of Assistant Commissioners with supporting staff. Tahsildars were looking after the activities of the department at the taluk level.

10.1.03 The staff position as on 31.3.1986 of the department was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned posts	Posts Filled in	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A'	40	40	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	32	27	3	—
3.	Group 'C'	1,348	1,160	112	21
4.	Group 'D'	228	197	16	7
	Total	**1,648**	**1,424**	**131**	**28**

10.1.04 The budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised by the department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	23.00	15.86	—
2.	Non-Plan	15.14	9.27	—
	Total	**38.14**	**25.13**	**1.85**

the State. Green cards were issued to 24.02 lakh families in rural areas with an annual income of less than Rs.3,500/- and other households were given the saffron cards. There were 15,736 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State. Of these, 4,660 shops were in urban areas and 11,076 in rural areas. There were 3,274 Informal Rationing areas. 38 Towns/Cities were brought under the Informal Rationing System. Wholesale trading by private traders was abolished during the year to make the Public Distribution System effective in the State and to curtail mis-management in the distribution system. Out of a total of 196 wholesale depots functioning in the State, 138 were in the Co-operative sector and the rest were run by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

10.1.06 Rice, Wheat and Wheat Products, Sugar, Kerosene Oil, Edible Oil, Controlled Cloth, were some of the essential commodities supplied to public under the public distribution system. In addition to the monthly quota of 45,000 tonnes of rice being released by the Government of India for distribution, since November 1985, the State Government was releasing its monthly quota of 10,000 tonnes of rice, through the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. 15,000 tonnes of Wheat, 16,849 tonnes of Sugar, 39,000 K.L of Kerosene Oil, were being released by the Government every month, for public distribution in fixed quantities. 47,790 tonnes of wheat per month, released to roller flour mills for preparing the wheat products. 45 large scale roller flour mills, with a total grinding capacity of 45,994 tonnes, were functioning in the State. Wheat distribution to the mills was being done according to the capacity of the flour mills. Only considerable quantity of wheat was released for distribution in the open market, as wheat was stocked in sufficient quantities, Kerosene Oil also was re-distributed to the districts in the State according to the requirements. Sarees and Dhoties were being sold at concessional rates to the rural people (above 19 years), with a family income of less than Rs.3,500/- p.a. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Scheme of the Government of India, brought into force since 1.1.1986, 23 taluks of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore districts were covered and the tribal families were given the food and other essential commodities at concessional rates. The allotment and off-take of commodities (from 1.4.1985 to 31.12.1985) under the PDS during the year were as mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Commodity	Allotment	Off-take
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice	3.80	3.19
2.	Wheat	1.35	0.59
3.	Sugar	1.65	1.45
4.	Kerosine Oil (lakh K. Ls.)	3.10	2.94
5.	Palmolein Oil	0.24	0.22

10.1.07 During the year under report, the Government of India raised the price of levy rice of ordinary and fine varieties, by Rs.7.50 per quintal and by Rs.7.45 per quintal on superfine quality of levy rice. The rates fixed per quintal as per the upwards revision of prices, were Rs.235.90 on super fine quality rice, Rs.229.95 on fine quality rice and Rs.223.95 on ordinary quality rice. 55.226 tonnes of leavy rice was procured in the State upto 31.1.1986. The support prices were fixed by the Government of India in respect of Rice and Ragi, for procurement in the open market. The support prices per quintal in respect of super fine, fine and ordinary quality of rice were Rs.150, Rs.146 and Rs.142 respectively and Rs.130 in respect of Jowar, Maize and Ragi.

10.1.08 During the year under report, Rs.3.32 crores worth food and essential commodities stocked illegally were confiscated by the vigilance cell of the department and goods worth Rs.21.94 lakhs were forefeited, under the Essential Commodities Act.

10.1.09 The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corpo .tion Limited, continued to serve in the direction of purchasing, processing and distribution and marketing of the very essential foodgrains. It was also functioning as an advisory body to give opinion on matters like, technical, capital, resources etc. The Corporation was having 89 wholesale depots under the PDS of which 13 depots were opened in the Bangalore Rationing areas. There were also 273 Fair Price Shops in the Bangalore Rationing area and 50 shops in the other districts of the State. 2 grainages of this Corporation, one each in Bangalore with a storing

capacity of 10,000 M.T.s. were functioning in the State. In other parts of the State, the grainages coming under the administration of the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies were being utilised by the Corporation.

10.1.10 The Karnataka Consumer's Welfare Board during the year received 165 complaints from all over the State as well as from other states viz., Madyapradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the complaints were refered to the concerned organisations for taking action in favour of consumers. The following films pertaining to consumer's education viz., (i) Food and Nutrition and (ii) Drugs and Cosmetics and Who Protects The Interest Of Common Consumers were produced during the year for exhibition.

10.2 Department Of Motor Vehicles

10.2.01 The Motor Vehicles Department, one of the major revenue earning departments in the State, is mainly responsible for the collection of taxes on motor vehicles and proper regulation of the use of motor vehicles in the State, in accordance with the powers conferred on it under the provisions of the following Acts and Rules.

i) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939);

ii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957);

iii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 and

iv) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.

10.2.02 The Commissioner for Transport was the head of the department. At the headquarters he was assisted by a Joint Commissioner for Transport, one Deputy Commissioner for Transport and Secretary Karnataka State Transport Authority, one Headquarters Assistant, one Law Officer, two Financial Assistants, other officers and staff. He was also assisted by five Deputy Commissioners for Transport in the 5 Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga, Regional Transport Officers at Districts and Assistant Regional Transport Officers at Sub-Regional level.

10.2.03 Sri F.T.R. Colaso held the post of the Commissioner for Transport during the year under report.

10.2.04 As at the end of March 1986, the staff position of the department was as indicated below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled - in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	43	43	42	1	3	3
2.	Group 'B'	120	119	116	3	10	4
3.	Group 'C'	1,482	1,254	1,141	113	182	34
4.	Group 'D'	292	195	186	9	58	15
	Total	**1,937**	**1,611**	**1,485**	**126**	**253**	**56**

10.2.05 A revenue of Rs.97.02 crores was realised by the department during the year. Out of a budget allotment of Rs.3.57 crores, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs.2.99 crores, during the year.

10.2.06 As at the end of March 1986, there were 6,92,288 driving licences and 83,536 conductors' licences and a sum of Rs.80.12 lakhs was collected by issue and renewal of licences during the year. There were a total of 25 driving training school in the State to impart training in driving of various types of light and heavy vehicles and these institutions trained 16,299 candidates during the year. The new system of issuing of plastic card driving licences which was introduced in the Bangalore region on a trial basis, was extended to all other regions in the state during the year under report. As at the end of March 1986, as many as 11,528 two wheeler drivers, 2,199 motor car drivers, 4,878 motor-cycle and car drivers were issued the plastic card driving licences and a sum of Rs.93,025/- was collected as additional fee towards the cost of cards in addition to the regular fee prescribed.

10.2.07 The Regional Transport Officers and the Assistant Regional Transport Officers who were the registering authorities in respect of their jurisdiction, issued registrations to as many as 1,02,671 new vehicles, 11,014 vehicles registered out side the state and migrated to this state on change of address and transfer of ownership basis, were re-assigned with fresh registration marks. The total number of motor vehicles registered and kept for use in the State as at the

year was Rs.92.59 lakhs.

10.2.08 The Inspectors of Motor Vechicles issued during the year 10,259 Fitness Certificates to the transport vehicles at the time of registration and renewed 69,416 Fitness Certificates, fetching an income of Rs.77.92 lakhs. Further, as at the end of March 1986, certificates of registration of 28,170 non-transport vehicles were renewed in the State.

10.2.09 The reciprocal agreements of the state entered into with the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Diu and Damon, were continued to be valid during the year under report also. For providing additional inter-state transport facilities, during the year, the Karnataka State Transport Authority granted and issued 25 permits to 25 applicants in accordance with the supplemental reciprocal agreement entered into during 1983-84, with the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman on single point tax for the grant of 50 permit for contract carriages (Tourist Taxies). The receiprocal agreement for the operation of public carriers in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarath and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Goa, Diu and Daman, which had expired on 31.3.1984 was continued to be in force and as per the fresh agreement it would be in force upto 31.3.1989. In accordance with the mutual understanding of the Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to operate stage carriages on important inter-state routes lying between these states, the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was permitted to ply their vehicles on 97 routes on reciprocal basis by paying single point tax. Provisions were also made under the reciprocal agreements with Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States, to operate stage carriage services of inter-state routes for clearing traffic during certain festivals and fairs. A total of 14,194 inter-state permits were issued during the year for passenger transport as well as goods transport services against an agreed quota of 15,394 and 13,547 permits of goods transport services were countersigned under the receiprocal agreements. During the year, 1,260 new permits for passenger vehicles, public carriers and private carriers were issued by the State Transport Authority.

10.2.10 Under the All India Permit scheme for tourist vehicles, the State availed the quota of permits for 50 omni buses and 200 motor cabs fixed by the

Government of India to ply throughout the country. Further, a quota of 100 permits as fixed under the South Zone Permit Scheme for Tourist Motor cabs was utilised for plying on single point tax without countersignature, in the States of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry.

10.2.11 Under the National Permit Scheme, the enhanced quota of 300 national permits for public carriers i.e. from 1,200 to 1,500 to the State, granted by the Government of India for the speedy transportation of Goods throughout the country and a quota of 900 composite permits for public carriers, allotted to the State under the South Zone permit scheme for quicker transportation of goods by road in the Southern Zone was utilised.

10.2.12 60 National Permits to Scheduled Castes and 12 to Scheduled Tribes were issued by State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities issued a total of 147 permits to the applicants belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Economically Weaker Sections, under the reservation policy.

10.2.13 In view of the increased cost of fuel, oil, spare parts and the cost of operating the motor vehicles, the Government revised the fares and freights for stage carriages.

10.2.14 During the year under report, the department accorded approval for the registration of 16 newly manufactured vehicles.

10.2.15 During the year, 84,188 cases were booked against the permit holders on the breach of the conditions of permits. Out of a total of 1,10,007 cases including 25,819 cases of the previous year for disposal, 72,749 cases were disposed by suspending or cancelling the permits by collecting a sum of Rs.61.66 lakhs under section 60(3) of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939. Similarly, 8,902 cases of violation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, were pending at the beginning of the year, to which, 26,978 fresh cases were added. Of the total, 27,101 cases were disposed of by collecting a sum of Rs.26.51 lakhs as fines under the new system of option to admit and compound the offences without the necessity of appearing before the courts, introduced during the previous year i.e. 1984-85, 17,271 cases were disposed of during the year and the compounding fee collected was Rs.51.44 lakhs. 44,406 cases to check the leakage of tax revenue were booked during the year under reference at the 6

check posts on the inter-state routes opened during the previous year and the revenue realised was Rs.84.03 lakhs. The contribution of the State and Central Governments towards the Solatium Fund for paying the compensation amount to the victims of 'hit and run' motor accident cases was Rs.8.50 lakhs and Rs.4.50 lakhs respectively for the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs.3.88 lakhs was paid as compensation during the year in respect of 100 cases.

10.2.16 During the year, the tax was enhanced as per the Karnataka Act No.30 of 1985 repealing sections 3A, 3B and 3C of the Taxation Act. The tax was revised in respect of all the categories of vehicles. The rates of fees prescribed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 was also enhanced during the year. Collection of taxes through Post Offices was discontinued during the year.

10.2.17 Under the scheme for lumpsum payment of tax, Rs.17.44 lakhs in respect of 4,291 motor cycles and Rs.16,200 in respect of 9 motor cars were collected. A tax amount of Rs.156.55 lakhs was collected during the year under the reciprocal agreements entered into with the State of Maharashtra and Union Territory of Goa, at a nominal rate.

10.2.18 In order to streamline the departmental work, eleven amendments to the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 and one amendment to the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, were introduced during the year.

CHAPTER - 11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE INFORMATION, TOURISM AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

11.1.01 The Department was responsible for publishing various schemes of the Government, formulated for the all round development of the State and for the welfare of the downtrodden and the achievements there on, through different media like field publicity, dance and drama, films, news papers, commercial publicity, exhibitions, radio, T.V. etc.

11.1.02 The organisational set up of the department extended down to sub-divisional level. Director was the head of the department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors, Administrative Officer, three Information Officers, Editors of Janapada, Karnataka Vikasa, Commercial Publicity Officer, Senior Assistant Directors, Research Officers and others. There were North and South Zonal Offices located at Belgaum and Mysore each headed by a Joint Director, who assisted the Director by looking after the work of the offices in the jurisdiction of these zones. In each of the 4 divisions (co-terminus with Revenue) 4 Deputy Directors, 19 District Information and Publicity Officers in each of the 19 districts and 16 Assistant Information and Publicity Officers in each of the 16 sub-divisions assisted the Director in discharging his duties.

11.1.03 Sri M.R. Sreenivasamurthy, functioned as the Director till 27.9.1985, Sri. B.N.Reddy, Joint Director was in-charge of the post of Director till 23.1.1986 and Dr.S.Krishnamurthy, assumed charge on 24.1.1986 and continued till the end of the year.

11.1.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year under report, were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Plan	118.31	118.29
Non-Plan	292.56	280.78
Total	**410.87**	**399.07**

11.1.05 Some of the important achievements of the department during 1985-86 were as given below:

(i) Press and News

5,741 Kannada and 3,964 English Press releases were issued and 7,232 news clippings of different newspapers were sent to Governor, Chief Minister and Ministers. 128 explanations and clarifications received from different Government departments were released to press. As per the request of Chief Minister, Ministers, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and Heads of Public Sector Undertakings, 125 press conferences were arranged. 52 special articles on various developmental activities in the State were released. Similar items of work were attended to by the District Information and Publicity Officers.

(ii) Plan Schemes

Under this, tours for journalists were organised by the department for 497 local journalists. Guidance and courtesy tours were arranged for 7 groups of foreign journalists who visited the State.

(iii) Special Component Plan

During the year under report, under the scheme of giving training to Scheduled Caste Candidates in journalism and cinemotography, 16 candidates were selected. Of these, 9 candidates completed their training course and one candidate resigned. A total amount of Rs.0.82 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

(iv) Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme

During the year 1985-86, 50 School Students of 5 tribal areas viz., H.D. Kote, Ponnampet, Mudigere, Puttur and Udupi were taken for 10 days educational tour viz, 'Karnataka Darshana'. Similarly, 30 adults were taken for 15 days 'Bharat Darshana' tour to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned for this scheme and the amount was fully utilised.

(v) Publications

To make the rural people aware of the achievements of the Government, many publications, folders, magazines, special publications depicting developmental activities of the Government in various fields, were continued to be brought out by the department. Besides these, two Kannada monthly magazines viz., 'Janapada' and 'Karnataka Vikasa' and an English Monthly

Similarly, a fortnightly magazine viz, 'Karnataka Munnade' was brought out at the district level depicting the developmental activities of each district.

Under plan scheme, the department brought out publications viz., 'Karnataka My Karnataka' in English and Kannada and 'Journey in Karnataka' in English. Apart from these two, one special publication viz, 'Dari Deepa' in Kannada, showing the developmental activities of all the Government departments was brought out. 12 Special publications were also brought out in Kannada, Urdu, Hindi and English languages and were released throughout the State for the benefit of rural people. An amount of Rs.21.10 lakhs was spent to bring out these publications. Under the Special Component Plan, a publication showing the activities undertaken by Government for the welfare of SCs and STs and minorities was brought out at a cost of Rs. one lakh.

(vi) Field Publicity

This was done through various types of media like films, exhibitions, public contacts, dance and drama etc. During the year under report, 5,500 films were exhibited, an exhibition viz, 'Anglara Aadalitha Bhasheyagi Kannada' was organised during Dasara at Mysore. Also districtwise stalls were exhibited by the District level Officers. In addition to these, the department, togetherwith the department of Tourism, had installed a stall. Besides the exhibition organised during Dasara Festival, a total no. of 2,000 exhibitions regarding implementation of various developmental activities/programmes of the Government were organised in rural areas by the district/sub-divisional offices. To inform the rural and illiterate people on the programmes and achievements of the Government, the drama troupe of the department gave 860 drama, music and folklore performances in the rural areas. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.2.75 lakhs was allotted. Folklore programmes were arranged at Bombay and New Delhi on the occasion of Kannada Rajyotsava and Republic day respectively.

(vii) Film Unit

As per the scheme of providing subsidy to films produced completely in the State, 20 films were given a subsidy of Rs.24.75 lakhs during the year. Action was taken to pay subsidy of Rs.12.50 lakhs to the remaining films.

was held for which an expenditure of Rs.2.20 lakhs was incurred. 14 entries had been received for 1984-85 and an entry fee of Rs.6,600 was collected. An amount of Rs.2.32 lakhs was collected during the year as shooting fee from film producers-both Kannada and other languages-for shooting films within the State. An amount of Rs.0.37 lakhs was collected as film show fee from the films shown at 'Priyadarshini', the departmental theatre.

During 1985-86, award winning Kannada films were shown at five places viz, Karwar, Rourkela, New Delhi, Ambasamudra and Bidar.

Rs. 9.59 lakhs was sanctioned for producing/purchasing documentary films. Out of this, 15 documentary films were either produced/purchased and released.

(viii) Film and Photos:

During 1985-86, 8 newsreels were produced and released in all the threatres of the state through film division. 7 documentary films were also produced.

A total number of 275 film programmes and 922 Photo exhibitions were arranged during the year. A total number of 34,873 Photos of different sizes were developed and supplied to news papers, publications and exhibitions.

(ix) Commercial Publicity:

12 dailies and 288 periodicals were received by the department and tenders, notices, advertisements etc. received form the Government department were released to these dailies. Advertisements on various schemes of the Government were released to the periodicals at the fixed rate. Apart from this, advertisements were released on special occasions to 1,000 periodicals and dailies at the rate of Rs.250. Patronage was continued to be given to 43 periodicals belonging to SC and ST and 48 periodicals belonging to special group were continued to be given Governmental patronage in the form of Advertisements. During the year 1985-86, 35 special advertisements were released through this department and other agencies.

(x) Rural Radio and Television:

The department continued to maintain, 240 community television sets. Closed circuit TVs were arranged during Legislative session periods and also at Mysore palace and exhibition during Dasara Festival. 67 black and white TVs

were purchased from M/S KEONICS and the same were being installed in places covered by Bangalore Doordarshan where the population of SC and ST was more. To educate the people on the developmental activities undertaken by Government, action was taken to provide a colour TV and VCR for all the district level officers. As part of this, two colour camaras and 3 VCRs were purchased.

(xi) Research and Review Section:

279 books worth of Rs. 48,468 were purchased and supplied to all the district offices.

11.2. Department of Tourism

11.2.01 Being a service oriented department, the main objective of the department is to promote tourism in the state by providing various tourist facilities, such as hotels, motels, transport system, guide service, shopping arcades etc.

11.2.02 The department was headed by a Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Deputy Directors, one for Administration and the other for Planning, at the Head office and other supporting staff. At the lower level, he was assisted by one Senior Deputy Director at Regional Tourist Office, Mysore. There were 13 Tourist Information Counters functioning in the State, during the year, of which 3 were located at Bangalore, in addition to a tourist Bureaux functioning at Shimoga. Sri K.Sreenivasan functioned as the Head of the department during 1985-86. The Director also functioned as Managing Director of Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation.

11.2.03 As at the end of the year, the total staff strength of the department was 158. Of the total strength, 6 were females, 12 belonged to SC and two to ST.

11.2.04 Some of the achievements of the department during the year under report were as follows:

(i) Folders on Bijapur, a guide book on Hampi, mailers on Dasara were got printed. Bangalore City folders were got reprinted. Printing of Karnataka Folders was undertaken as a joint venture with K.S.R.T.C.

(ii) For effective publicity, both inside and outside the country, video copies of "Experience Hampi" and "Experience Karnataka" were sent to tourist offices of Government of India located both in and outside the country.

(iii) To attract more number of tourists, information on places of interest in Karnataka and events were published in newspapers, popular journals. Other media like radio, T.V. and Cinema were also utilised. Casual advertisements worth Rs.2.50 lakhs were released in magazines, souvenirs etc. The total amount of Rs.20 lakhs earmarked for publicity was fully utilised.

(iv) Many important conventions held at Bangalore were hosted by the Department. The Department participated alongwith the Information and Publicity, Kannada and Culture and Youth Services and Sports departments on the Dasara Exhibition of Mysore.

(v) 30 hotels were accorded approval and completion certificates were issued to five hotels.

(vi) Various tourist spots were identified by the Department and schemes were prepared for providing better infrastructural facilities to the tourists.

(vii) Boating facilities were introduced in Sankey Tank, Ulsoor Tank and Yediyur lake in Bangalore City and at Shantisagar in Shimoga district.

(viii) As a part of promoting tourism, trekking routes at Kudremukh, B.R. Hills and Anandagiri hill on Western Ghat were finalised.

(ix) Development of Air strips and providing of ground facilities were taken up for construction at Bellary and Raichur for operation of Vayudoot services.

(x) Various construction works taken up for providing tourist facilities at Moodabidri, Karkala, Ramohallv, K.R.S, Srirangapatna and Shantisagar were completed. A tourist restaurant was inaugurated at Ramohalli.

(xi) Eight room tourist cottage was opened at Karkala. Electrical installation was completed for illumination of thousand pillar Jain Basadi at Moodabidri.

(xii) Foundation was laid for a tourist canteen at Srirangapatna.

(xiii) Scheme to beautify Sankey Tank at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs.4.5 lakhs was taken up.

11.3. Department Of Youth Services And Sports

11.3.01 The main objective of the department was to give encouragement to youth in sports and provide recreation facilities and to channelise the inherent energies of the rural youth. The department also helped the Bharat Seva Dal, Scouts and Guides, Bharatiya Yuvaka Sangha and other voluntary organisations in many ways in conducting their programmes successfully.

11.3.02 The organisational set-up of the department extended down to taluk level. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by a special officer, Grade I, Deputy Director (ADM) Grade I, Special Officer-Grade-II, 5 Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. At the Divisional, District and Taluka levels, the Director was assisted by 4 Deputy Directors, 19 District Youth Services and Sports officers and Assistant Youth Service Officers respectively, in discharging his duties.

11.3.03 Following was the staff position of the department as at the end of the year.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled - in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	8	8	8	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	25	17	15	2	—	2
3.	Trainers	25	23	23	—	—	—
4.	Group 'C'	236	213	191	22	7	20
5.	Group 'D'	82	81	80	1	4	20
	Total	**376**	**342**	**317**	**25**	**11**	**42**

11.3.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the department during 1985-86 were as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Plan	124.89	124.89
Non-Plan	156.89	156.89
Total	**281.78**	**281.78**

11.3.05 As per the scheme of employing unemployed graduates at a consolidated salary of Rs.350.00 P.M, 240 volunteers were recruited by the department in various government offices throughout the State during 1985-86. Out of the allotted amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs.8.39 lakhs was incurred.

11.3.06 During the year, Rs.30.00 lakhs was spent for building stadia in different parts of the State. The department continued to give financial assistance for (i) floodlights stadia and improvement of play grounds; (ii) purchasing of sports materials, (iii) the Yuvaka Kendras started with the purpose fo training youths in sports and games and providing library faciltiies. (iv) indoor stadia and open air theatres. Under this scheme, 41 youth organisations and 15 regional youth centres were benefited and an amount of Rs.6.45 lakh was spent.

11.3.07 Under the training programme, 1,260 youth leaders were trained in Youth Training Centre, Kumbalagod and Jayaprakash Narayan National Youth Centre, Vidyanagar.

11.3.08 The department continued to encourage and provide financial assistance to the child organisations and hobby groups registered with the department to purchase various articles needed for their activities. Under this scheme, 89 such organisations and groups were given financial assistance.

11.3.09 'Gurunanak Bhavan' with a seating capacity of 704, an auditorium, a gymnasium, a library and facilities for indoor games, was inagurated during the year.

11.3.10 'Yuva Karnataka', a quarterly magazine was continued to be brought out both in English and Kannada during the months of January, April, July and October. Special issues of the periodical were brought out on special occasions.

11.3.11 Durign the year, Inter-University Youth festival was celebrated in Gulbarga, in which 264 students from 5 Universities participated.

11.3.12 The department continued to admit the talented in the age group of 12-19 to the sports schools and other institutions run by the department at various places in the State. During the year, there were 348 inmates in these schools and an amount of Rs. 18.31 lakh was spent.

11.3.13 Sports competetions from taluk level to state level were held during the year and more than 6,000 rural boys and girls took part in it. 10 days training camp was organised by the department to all the boys and girls before sending them to national level rural sports meet. Similarly, sports for women was organised in different places of the state, wherein more than 7,000 women had participated. 120 women were trained in the sports camp organised at Bangalore and were sent to national level sports held at Trivandrum. State level selection of State Government Employees to participate in various sports to be held at the National level was done.

11.3.14 Under the new scheme started by the Sports Authority of India viz., National Sports Talents Competition, district level and state level sports were conducted and one group of 69 members was sent to compete at the National level. As per the scheme, a total of 9 boys and girls were selected at National level.

11.3.15 To give training in sports to rural boys and girls, under the Central Government's Youth Service Department scheme of establishing 'Sports Training Centres', 183 training centres were functioning in the State.

11.3.16 Under the scheme of adopting schools by the Sports Authority of India for the development of sports, St.Joseph's Indian High School was adopted. Under this scheme, boys/girls selected under national sports talent scheme will be admitted to this school and the cost of their education and sports will be met by the Sports Authority.

11.3.17 Under the scheme of National Sports Scholarships to sports students, 40 students from the State received the scholarship during the year.

11.3.18 During the year 1985-86, (a) 20 Special coaches on daily wages of Rs.15 each were recruited, (b) 20 persons completed NIS Course in different sports, and (c) coaches in different sports were deputed to conduct State/Inter-State level tournaments/training camps.

11.3.19 All-India invitation Dasara Sports were held at Mysore from October 15th to 21st, in which, 510 sports personalities from Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka participated alongwith a team from the Railways. An amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for this purpose.

11.4 Directorate of Kannada and Cuiture

11.4.01 The main objectives of the department are (i) development of Kannada, (ii) development of culture and Kannada literature. These objectives were achieved by (a)giving training in Kannada language to promote use of Kannada in the departmental work, (b) printing books that are required for administration and (c) giving encouragement to arts, music and folklore programmes etc thourgh various academies.

11.4.02 Director was the head of the department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director and other supporting staff. There were 4 divisional offices, each headed by a Deputy Director, who was assisted by an Assistant Director. Each of the district level office was headed by an Assistant Director. Sri. A.R. Chandrahasa Gupta functioned as the Director during the year under report.

11.4.03 Briefly, the activities of the department during 1985-86 were as follows:

(a) 38 officials and 20 officers were given training in Kannada at a cost of Rs.1.78 lakhs. Officials/Officers of a factory were given training in Kannada, twenty seminars and two courses of training for trainers were conducted and 750 non-Kannadigas were given training in Kannada in 30 batches.

(b) Under the scheme of preparation of departmental technical directories, printing of 6 directories was completed and another 3 were under print. So far, 52 directories have been brought out, of which 9 were reviewed by the Review Committee.

(c) Papers on usage of Kannada in administration during pre-independence were collected and were under print.

(d) Kannada version of Constitution of India was brought out; 'Adalithadalli Kannada' a book containing papers presented in Seminars was published apart form the book entitled 'Village Index of Karnataka. Besides these, 5,000 copies of Glossary of administration terms were printed and brought out.

(e) Translation of 5 law books were completed and were under printing stage. Translation of four volumes of 'India Gazetter' given to Historical Research Board of Dharwad was completed and were under print.

(f) Action was taken to pay Rs.50,000 to unemployed Kannada Typists to purchase Kannada typewriters for job typing at the rate of Rs.2,500 each for SCs and Rs.2,000 for others.

(g) Action was taken to pay scholarship of Rs.30,000 at the rate of Rs.1,500 each for students doing their Kannada M.A./M.Phil and research in Kannada in Universities located in other states.

(h) Action was taken to (i) pay a scholarship of Rs.500/- p.a. (for 10 months) for 100 students, studying in degree classes with medium of instruction as Kannada, on the basis of marks secured by them in P.U.C. (ii) award cash prize of Rs.1,000, Rs.750 and Rs.500 to the selected books relating to use of Kannada in Administration (ii) award of Rs.1,000/- (one in each University) to those students who have passed IAS, IPS, IFS,LLB, KAS & M.B.B.S. in Kannada and B.A. B.Sc., and B.Com. examination with high marks.

(i) Under the scheme of publishing popular literature, financial aid was given to 'Bhuddhanikaya', Mahabharatha', 'Gruhani Geethegalu' and 'Purana Granthas'.

(j) As usual, Rs.4.00 lakhs was given for the developmental activities of Karnataka Sahitya Parishat. Also an annual grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs was given.

(k) Rs.2.00 lakhs was given as annual grant to Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai Research Centre in Udupi, for its preparation of Tulu dictionary.

(l) The department continued to give grants to 'Adarsha Kala Samsthe' Bangalore, 'Neenasam at Heggodu in Shimoga district, Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat, the Indian Fine Arts Society Gulbarga, Gamaka Kala Parishat and to those organisations within and outside Karnataka which were working for the development of Kannada and culture. Besides giving grants, to and fro travel charges to foreign countries in connection with drama festivals, seminars/conferences. music festivals etc., were also met by the department. Financial aid was also continued to Kannada Organisations outside the state for construction of building and for cultural activities. So far, Rs.8.00 lakhs were sanctioned for the same.

(m) Awards for 32 State Award Winners of 1984-85 were distributed by the Chief Minister during the year under report. Also, state awards of 1985-86 were distributed during 'Vishwa Kannada Sammelana' to 35 persons for their outstanding contributions in different fields/walks of life.

(n) Vishwa Kannada Sammelana was organised in Mysore for three days wherein, 'Kavi Sammelana', Seminars and Conferences on different subjects, felicitation to state award winners etc., were organised. As part of this, an exhibition of Kannada books and a folk art exhibition were organised.

11.4.04. Academies

Five academies viz., Karnataka Sahitya Academy, Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy, Karnataka Sangeetha Nrutya Academy, Karnataka Urdu Academy and Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy continued to function as autonomous bodies and also continued to get grants from the Government. The work done by these academies during 1985-86 was as follows:

(a) Karnataka Sahitya Academy:

The Academy had organised 7 Seminars. As part of the scheme of 'Literature programme for each district', 12 seminars in 12 districts and three light classical music programmes were organised. A conference on 'Bharata of Kumara Vyasa', two workshops on life and writings of Sri. T.S. Venkannaiah and Revolutionary literature, were organised. Poetry collections from 1974 to 1983 appeared in 'Chandana', a quarterly magazine, was brought out both in Kannada and English; collections of stories, poetries, critics and other literature of 1982, 1983 and 1984 were brought out.

(b) Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy:

The Academy had organised/arranged exhibition of (i) art works of artists from Karnataka, (ii) wall posters, (iii) art exhibition of Sahitya Kala Parishat, Delhi, (iv) art collections of the academy in Hyderabad. Art workshops and seminars were arranged. Picture post cards designed by artists were released as a part of Vishwa-Kannada Sammelana. As usual, financial aid was given to art schools and artists for organising exhibitions and scholarships were also given to art students within and out side the state.

(c) Karnataka Sangeetha, Nruthya Academy

The academy had organised (i) a conference on 'Vadya Vaividya' followed by a music concert at Bangalore (ii) a "Shiva Sharana and Dasa Sangeetha Nrutyotsava' and felicitation to 15 senior artists at Kollegal, (iii) a programme by 29 artists as part of Purandara Dasa day and a Nrutyotsava by academy award winning young artists and (iv) a music programme by 8 artists who had won the academy award.

As part of 'Nrutyotsava', dance programmes were arranged in various districts. Regional Research and Development Centre at Hubli-Dharwad and at Gulbarga were inagurated. As usual, scholarships were awarded to 155 students. Also music and dance competitions were arranged.

(d) **Karnataka Urdu Academy**

The academy had given (a) financial aid to urdu magazines and (b) scholarship to under and post graduate students. Action was taken to prepare Kannada-Urdu dictionary and Urdu books were freely distributed to various organisations and libraries.

(e) **Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy**

The academy had sanctioned (a) Rs.40,000 to 41 organisations/artists to purchase folklore music instruments and necessary dresses; (b) Rs.14,500 to folk artists to conduct conferences and exhibitions; (c) Rs. 18,000 to the sick folk artists and (d) a prize of Rs.1,500 to each of the 8 folk art items. During the current year, it collected manuscripts of 25 yakshaganas and a honorarium of Rs.100/- each to owners of the manuscripts was also given. To encourage up-coming writers and as part of the programme of providing 50% financial aid to print books and articles relating to folklore, 6 such works were provided with financial aid. Five issues of 'Janapada Samachara', a monthly bulletin, were brought out.

11.5 Department of Archaeology and Museums:

11.5.01 The Department was responsible for (1) conducting archaeological excavations and explorations, (2) preservation and maintenance of monuments and museums. The department continued to enforce the following Acts and Rules: (1) The Mysore Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological

Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Mysore Act No.7 of 1961); (2) the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1960. Dr. A. Sundara functioned as Director during the year under report.

11.5.02 Following statement shows the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled - in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	2	1	1	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	25	10	10	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	130	67	61	6	8	—
4.	Group 'D'	216	187	158	29	64	10
	Total	**373**	**265**	**230**	**35**	**72**	**10**

11.5.03 The budget allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue earned by the department during 1985-86 were as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Allotment	Expenditure	Revenue
Plan	33.20	32.34	—
Non-Plan	94.49	80.65	—
Total:	127.69	113.49	43.19

11.5.04 Work done by the department during 1985-86 was as summarised in the following paras:

(1) Archaeological Explorations and Excavations:

Under the scheme of carrying out village survey of inscriptions and other archaeological remains in the North Karnataka districts for the preparation of Epigraphia Carnatica volumes, explorations in Uttara Kannada and Bidar districts were continued during the year. This task in two taluks of the former and 53 villages fo one taluk in the latter was completed. In the explorations conducted in Uttara Kannada district, various temples and important sculptures form iconography point of view were found out. Likewise in the exploration

conducted in Bidar taluk, middle palaeolithic sites, female sculptures holding para and ankusa, three inscriptions, of which one belonged to Chalukyas of Kalyana and one Persian inscriptions were found.

Under the Hampi Resurrection project, a report viz, 'Vijayanagar—Progress of Research 1983-84' was brought out during the year. In the continued excavation, besides structures, inscriptions, pre-historic and historical back paintings were also found. The department in collaboration with Karnataka State Tourisum department had organised a three weeks training camp for 76 young graduates to create an awareness of our cultural heritage. This was done through lectures by experts from universities, film shows and actual participation in the excavations and explorations.

(ii) Preservation and Maintenance of Monuments:

Under the Treasure Trove Act, during 1985-86, a hoard of coins from Basavakalyan, Chikmagalur Patpalya, Kamalapura, Bijapur and gold and silver objects from Bijapur and Bellary were acquired. Likewise, a total number of 4,015 antiquities were registered.

As a part of preservation of monuments, conservation of the Shivappa Nayaka palace at Shimoga in three phases was continued during the year, while works of II phase were completed, that of III was in progress. Conservation work of Sri Kaleswara Temple at Arulaguppe and Prakara wall was taken up.

Under the Hampi resurrection project, conservation work of Northern Mantapa No.2 in Ther Bazaar, Northern Mantapa on Kanakagiri Gopuram side, compound wall to VRC site, providing fencing to NHB .2, were completed. During 1985-86, conservation work of Northern Mantapa No.1 in Ther Bazaar was taken up and estimation for Northern Mantapa No.13 was worked out.

The palace at Mysore was continued to be maintained by the department. During 1985-86, 13.5 lakh visitors, of whom 1.15 lakh were students, visited the palace. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs was collected in the form of various fees.

11.5.05 As a part of centenary celebrations, various books published by the department were released. Besides organising a national seminar on Karnataka's art, architecture, pre and proto history, epigraphy and numismati for three days, an exhibition of stone sculptures, inscriptions, excavated materials, epigraphy, pre and proto type history of the State, photographs etc was also arranged.

11.6 Department of State Archieves

11.6.01 The department is responsible for scientific presentation and supervision of public records, collection of records of historical and cultural importance from private institutions/individuals and to impart training/give suggestions to other institutions and Government departments regarding maintenance of records.

11.6.02 The department had only headquarters set up and was headed by the Director. At the headquarters he was assisted by 2 Deputy Directors, 4 Pathrapalakas, 14 Assistant Pathrapalakas, 1 Librarian, 1 Technical Officer, 1 Assistant Technical Officer and one Administrative Officer.

11.6.03 Following was the staff position of the department as at the end of the year under report:

(No.)

Category	Sanctioned	Filled-in
1	2	3
Group A	7	5
Group B	18	14
Group C	55	34
Group D	44	36
Total	**124**	**89**

Of the filled-in posts, 74 were males, 15 females and 19 belonged to SC and 5 to ST.

11.6.04 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department during 1985-86 was as given below.

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	Allotment	Expenditure
Plan	4.07	9.06
Non-plan	16.55	2.31
Total	20.62	11.37

1990-91 The department acquired the following ... importance from individuals, public mutts and religious institutions.

(a) 179 micro prints on Annual reports and other plan progress of Government of Karnataka from United State library in New Delhi;

(b) Copies of the famous English Newspaper 'Rationalist-1941-45' was acquired in the micro-film form from Sri G.N.Posheyer;

(c) 19 photographs of old Bangalore i.e. of 1874 from Sri Fazal Hussain;

(d) Correspondence work of Sri T. Siddalingaiah, first President of first Congress session of Mysore held at Shivapura during 1938;

(e) Newspaper collections and correspondence with VIPs of Sri Rumale Channabasavaiah— a freedom fighter and artist–were acquired;

(f) Inam records, Sannads and other rare historical records were acquired from various individuals;

(g) Correspondence letters, photos and dairies were acquired from collection of Dharmaprakash Sri Murigeppa Chigateri, owner and founder of Davanagere Textile Mill.

(h) "Shankara Vijaya Seva Sangraha Part-I"- published during 1878 and other rare publications/articles were collected from Air Commander Sri S.P.Bhat.

(i) Rare Photographs of 1925-39 were acquired from the collections of Journalist Sri G.L.Satyanarayana.

(j) Records belonging to 1874 were acquired from the collections of Sri S.P.Bhat.

(k) Certain books and photographs connected with Sri Chamundeshwari Temple, Mysore were acquired from the collections of Shri Satyanarayana Dikshitar of Mysore;

(l) Newspaper collections and records concerned with Ghorpade family as well as Sandur were acquired form freedom fighter and social worker Yajaman Shantarudrappa.

(m) Record copies of Natakaranga were given to this department by Shri Bheemappa Shetty-an advocate and dramatist of Bellary.

(n) Old record copies of more than a century old were collected form Sri G.G. Partagali Mutt.

(o) Personal diary and correspondence done with contemporary politicians were acquired form ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri S.Nijalingappa

(p) Essays concerned with upliftment of SCs and protection given to cows were acquired from freedom fighter Sri T.B.Keshava Rao.

(q) Letters concerned with land records and registrations were acquired form Sri S.H.Seshagiri Rao.

(r) Typed records of 'Experiences in Rangoon during 1947' were given by Air Commander Sri R.R. Beneg.

(s) Newspaper clippings of 'Agitation for Unification of Karnataka' during 1954-57 were acquired from the collection of Sri G.V. Sreenivasa Rao.

(t) Business letters and records concerning economic conditions of the olden days of those belonging to 'Chouta' family were acquired form Sri H.Vijayaraje.

(u) Detailed explanatory list about Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan in the Portugese language was obtained from Dr.B.S.Shastri of Goa Archieves.

(v) Records pertaining to Kodava Community was acquired form Sri U.M. Poovaiah.

(w) 34 Micro film copies of correspondence letters pertaining to freedom fighter Dr.N.S. Hardikar was obtained from Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi.

(x) A micro film copy of the detailed explanatory list about Kannada literature and History was acquired from National Library, Calcutta.

(y) To get micro film copies, a century old records of old Shiva temple in Hornahalli near Hassan district were acquired,

(z) Correspondence work of field Marshel Gen.K.M.Cariappa, done with VIPs of armed forces when he was in army was acquired.

11.6.06 During the year, the department inspected records available at various places, both within and outside the State. Besides this, historical records and files available at Deputy Commissioner's Office of Chikmagalur district and records available in the Directorate of Employment and Training and Department of Land Records and Land Settlement were listed out and inspected.

11.6.07 During 1985-86, two exhibitions-one at 'Vartha Bhavan' Mysore and another at Dasara festival-wherein the historical records concerning Mysore city were exhibited. As a part of 'Archives week', an exhibition of historical records was organised at Shimoga.

11.6.08 During the year, 4,488 records were given for research and review work for researchers and others. A total number of 80 research workers had approached the department. Likewise, 28,204 Xerox and stencil copies of records were supplied to Government and other public. 65 rolls were used for micro-filming. 29,522 old records were preserved/kept in good order. 91,169 out-dated records were weeded out; 6,406 records were transferred to historical record section/library. 286 division, district and talukwise maps of Mysore division were prepared and explanatory list of topo sheets/topographic sheets and Madras survey standard sheets were prepared.

11.6.09 During the year, 746 records were selected for exhibition, 27,517 letters of different departments and military were indexed, 827 books and reports were indexed, 7,706 records collected from various individuals and micro films were listed out and 1,209 books were classified into A & B groups.

11.6.10 During 1985-86, 1,28,801 general and secretariat records both old and new- Government orders, Circulars, single sheet copies and other publications - were received and preserved. These included the confidential records also.

11.6.11 The division office at Mysore, classified, indexed and acquired 30,192 files, records, photographs, sovenoirs and others. 17 researchers visited the office and 350 records were furnished to them for reference.

11.7 Department of National Cadet Corps

11.7.01 The objectives of this department are to (a) develop leadership, comradeship and sportsmanship among students and (b) create a disciplined and trained manpower so as to be of assistance during national emergency.

11.7.02 The Directorate with six groups, two at Bangalore and one each at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bellary and 51 units, deals with all Universities and cover about 247 colleges and 366 schools. It had in all 70,000 cadets in army, navy and air wings and girl cadets. The Directorate is headed by the Director, who has been re-designated as Deputy Director-General, NCC. He was

assisted by Commanders, Unit Commanders, Service Officers and other staff in discharging his duties. During the year under report, Air Commodore A.K.Bahl functioned as the head of the department.

11.7.03 As against the budget allotment of Rs.315.42 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.293.19 lakhs during 1985-86.

11.7.04 During the year under report, 106 Annual Training Camps were conducted wherein 29,442 candidates were trained. A National Integration Camp was held at Bagalkot and Shimoga wherein 600 cadets from Karnataka and 600 candidates from Uttar Pradesh participated. During 1985-86, nine boys and two girl cadets were trained in rock climbing course; 134 officers were trained in pre-commissioning training and refresher courses.

11.7.05 During the year, 13 part-time officers, 10 JCOs, 9 PI staffs & 687 cadets attended various DG's treks. Besides this, 1,694 cadets participated in national, unit level trekkings. 3 cadets participated in All-India Cycle expedition of 5,976 Kms from Bhadravathi to Delhi and back. Also 4,064 cadets participated in various cycle expeditions in the state covering a distance of 100 Kms. 3 officers and 2 lady part-time officers and one PI staff were trained in the para-sailing course. During the year, even girl cadets were trained in this particular course. A total of 7 cadets - 4 boys and 3 girls - were trained in wind surfing. 100 cadets were trained in horse riding. During 1985-86, a new course viz. 'Hand Gliding Course' was started for officers and 20 cadets had completed the course.

11.7.06 During the year, various social services like blood donation, tree plantation, anti-leprosy drive, anti-dowry drive, visiting of cheshire home, cleaning of slums etc. were rendered by the NCC cadets.

11.7.07 From Karnataka, 42 cadets were commissioned in the armed forces during the year.

11.7.08 In the all-India Aero-Modelling Rally held at Bombay, 12 cadets of Air-wing participated in it. 24 cadets took part in the South-West zone aero-modelling rally held in Bangalore and 9 cadets took part in the ship modelling rally held at Bombay.

11.7.09 In the six trekking expeditions organised in various places of the country, a total number of 11 officers and 588 cadets had participated.

11.7.10 A total number of 9 cadets had participated in All-India Cycle expedition.

11.7.11 During the year under report, the Karnataka-Goa contingent stood first in the Gliding at Vayu Sainik Camp held at Jaipur and won the trophy.

11.7.12 As part of world youth exchange programme, 4 cadets were sent to Canada, one to Australia and one to United Kingdom for a period of three months.

11.7.13 During the year, 10 annual camps were held, in which, 74 part-time officers and 3,573 cadets participated.

11.8 Government Flying Training School

11.8.01 The main objectives of the department are to create air-mindedness among the youths of the state, to give flying training to both Indian nationals and foreigners, to give training to youth so as to qualify for getting private pilot licence and commercial pilot licence. Besides this, the department also gave training to N.C.C. cadets, Air Wing. The department also conducted flights to M/s Bharat Electronics Limited for testing radar equipment and also joy flights. Besides this, the department was also giving training to scientists of N.A.L., A.D.E etc.

11.8.02 The department was headed by the Principal. This post is held either by Chief Flying Instructor or Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer, in addition to their respective posts. During the year, Sri S.M. Patil, Chief Flying Instructor, held the post of Principal.

11.8.03 The staff position of the department as at the end of 31.3.1986 was as given below:

(No.)

Category	Staff sanctioned	Filled-in	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 'A'	6	4	4	—	—	—
Group 'B'	1	1	1	—	—	—
Group 'C'	21	18	18	—	7	—
Group 'D'	30	21	21	—	13	—
Total	**58**	**44**	**44**	**—**	**20**	**—**

the revenue earned was Rs.6.60 lakhs.

11.8.05 During the year, training was imparted to (i) N.C.C cadets air wing, (ii) those who wanted to renew their Private Pilot-licence and Commercial Pilot licence, (iii) those candidates who were qualified for issuing of private pilot licence and commercial pilot licence and (iv) to those private pilot licence holders who wanted to improve their flying quality.

11.8.06 As at the beginning of the year, there were 6 N.C.C cadets undergoing training. During the year, 6 cadets were admitted to the course. Of them, 3 cadets completed the training and Private Pilot licences were issued to them. During the year, imparting of training was stopped to two cadets and that for the remaining cadets it was continued for the next year.

11.8.07 As at the end of the year, 43 candidates were there to get PPL, of whom, 25 were from previous year. Of the 43 candidates, 9 persons qualified themselves for issuing of P.P.L, 15 persons were disqualified and the training for the others was continued for next year. Out of 43 candidates applied for P.P.L, 29 were on payment and 14 others were on scholarship. Two SC/ST candidates were undergoing this training, of whom, one was disqualified and another's training was continued for next year.

11.8.08 Out of the six candidates - one continued from previous year - admitted for commercial pilot licence training course, three got their licence and training of the other three was continued during the next year.

11.8.09 During 1985-86, 6 PPL licence holders and five unemployed CPL licence holders were given training for the renewal of their respective licences and all the licences were renewed.

11.8.10 26 PPL licence holders, engaged in hobby flying, were provided with flight facility, so as to improve the quality of flying. Of them, 25 were under scholarship and one on payment.

11.8.11 During the year, flight facility was provided for 9 CPL holders from other states on payment basis, for getting type endorsement for their licence.

11.8.12 Altogether, 1837.30 hrs of flying was conducted by the department.

11.8.13 During the year, two candidates who were admitted during [illegible] for 6 months practical training in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering completed their course. Of the 14 candidates admitted afresh, 6 completed their course and the same was continued for the next year for the remaining.

11.8.14 As usual, joy flights were conducted for seven days during Dasara festivals. 1,767 persons utilised this facility and an amount of Rs.69,295 was collected.

11.9 Karnataka Gazetteer Department

11.9.01 The Karnataka Gazetteer Department is engaged in the academic work of preparing and publishing State as well as District Gazetteer volumes. These Gazetteers present an all-round in depth study of the State/districts made right from the grass-root level with historical and research approach, with a view to present an integrated picture of the State.

11.9.02 The department, a temporarily established one to carryout the time-bound programme, was of single unit set up located at Bangalore. The Chief Editor is the Head of the Department, assisted by one Gazetted Editor, 13 Non-Gazetted Editors, 8 Non-Gazetted Investigators and other subordinates in carrying out the department's work. Dr. Suryanath Kamath was the head of the department during the year 1985-86.

11.9.03 Since, the department is temporarily established to carryout time-bound programme, all the staff except Group 'D' employees were drawn on deputation from other Government departments. The sanctioned strength of the department as on 31.3.1986 was 41, of which, 32 were filled up, all the officials being males. 2 persons belonged to scheduled castes.

11.9.04 The outlay and expenditure of the department for the year 1985-86 were Rs.5.09 lakhs and Rs.6.87 lakhs under plan and Rs.7.53 lakhs and Rs.7.06 lakhs under non-plan programmes respectively.

11.9.05 Gazetteers of 16 districts except those of Bangalore, Belgaum and Mysore, have already been published. The Gazetteer of Uttara Kannada district, the 16th in the series of the district Gazetteers published hitherto, was published during the year. Collection of data for the Mysore district Gazetteer and the printing work of a few chapters of Belgaum District Gazetteer were under progress during the year. Printing of the Kannada version of the Part-III of State Gazetteer was completed by the end of the year.

CHAPTER 12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECRETARIAT

12.1.01 The Directorate of Industries and Commerce intends mainly to promote industrial development in the State, by way of identifying the prospective entrepreneurs in the State and encouraging them to set up industries through providing necessary infrastructural/raw material/technical/ such other assistance, with due regard to the National Policy on protection to the environment. It also aims at encouraging weaker sections in the sectors like handloom, handicrafts coir etc., It strives for the fuller exploitation of the available resources of the State.

12.1.02 The Directorate was headed by a Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of Industries and Commerce. At the Headquarters, he was assisted by 3 Additional Directors and 5 Joint Directors with supporting staff. The district offices of the department were placed under the control of the General Managers of the District Industries Centre who are of the rank of Joint Directors of the head office and who, in turn, were assisted by Assistant Directors and Functional Managers in matters of Administration and functional aspects. There were Assistant Directors of the department in the Revenue Subdivisions of the Districts and Industrial Promotional Officers and Extension Officers at the Taluk level, to look after the departmental activities.

12.1.03 The sanctioned strength of the Department as on 31.3.1986 was 2,272 against which 1,896 persons were working including 246 scheduled caste and 37 scheduled tribe officials.

12.1.04 Several agencies have been promoted by the State Government, particularly to accelerate the industrial development, about which mention has been made in the following paragraphs:

(i) The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC):

This corporation is the State's premier industrial development agency for the promotion of medium and large scale industries. It participates in the share capital, underwriters sharees, provides credit facilities and guarantees, etc. It also administers the Industrial Development Bank of India's Seed Capital Assistance Scheme in the State. It offers the entrepreneurs unique and special service by providing assistance in the formulation of projects, foreign collabo-

ration, obtaining letters of intent, importing of machinery, preparation of memorandum and articles of association and other infrastructural facilities including merchant banking service. The corporation also obtains letters of intent and licences for various projects in the Joint Sector. During the year 1985-86, 56 new projects were given financial assistance of Rs.21.42 crores including equity participation in 5 units of Rs.0.33 crore.

(ii) The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC):

The main functions of the Corporation are:

a) Construction and maintenance of Industrial Estates;

b) Procurement and distribution of scarce industrial raw materials;

c) Providing marketing assistance to the small scale industrial products and also the export marketing assistance;

d) assist the small scale industrial units, enabling them to participate freely in the important national and international exhibitions, through allotting them space free of cost at permanent exhibitions;

e) assist the sick units;

iii) The Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC):

This Corporation provides at low rates of interest long term finance to small and medium scale industries and technically qualified entrepreneurs, for the promotion of industries in rural and urban areas. During the year, 4,795 units were given loans to an extent of Rs.103.57 crores, by this corporation.

iv) The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB):

The Board helps in the establishment of industries in the State, by developing the industrial areas from the basic level after selecting land in potential growth centres as declared by the Government. After acquisition of these lands, they are further developed with all infrastructural facilities and are offered to the needy entrepreneurs for setting up of industries. During the year, 5,497 acres of land had been notified and 585 have been taken into possession. A sum of Rs.448.28 lakhs of compensation was paid to the land owners. 655 acres of land were allotted to 530 units, for setting up of different industrial enterprises. As a measure of environmental protection, the Board planted about 2,500 trees in different industrial areas in the State.

v) The Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation (KEONICS):

This corporation has been engaged in identifying the possible industrial opportunities in the field of electronics. It obtains letters of intent/licences for various electronic projects to be implemented under State Sector like communication equipment, defence related items, telephone exchanges, etc., as well as for those in Joint Sector with private sector participation.

vi) The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC):

This corporation is taking care of the handloom sector in the State, by way of organising intensive handloom development projects, by providing the weavers with raw materials, procuring and marketing of finished goods and technical assistance. During the year, 4,303 new weavers were brought under the scheme bringing the total to 21,673 as on 31.3.1986. Production under the Janatha Sarees Scheme was 12.93 million meters and total procurement from weavers was 19.75 million meters of cloth.

(vii) The Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation (KSIMC)

This corporation procures bulk orders and undertakes distribution of raw materials among the manufacturing small scale industrial units on the basis of their individual plant capacity; participate on behalf of the SSI units in the tenders floated by the Government/Quasi-Government organisations, Boards, Corporations and public sector undertakings and also in the National and International Fairs and Exhibitions and provides expert assistance to the SSI units by way of documentation and identification of products for their export. Dissemination of information among the manufacturing units about the market potential is also done through bulletins, brochures, etc., It also assists in the qualitative development of the products manufactured by these units in collaboration with the National Institute of Designs, Export Promotion Councils, etc., Finally the Corporation arranges for payment even before the collection of sale proceeds with a view to avoid hardship to the SSI units.

(viii) The Karnataka Leather Industrial Development Corporation (KLIDC):

The main objective of the corporation is to organise the artisans and other weaker sections of the society engaged in tanning, footwear articles and other

leather industries. During the year, the corporation provided 419 road-side cabins, at a cost of Rs.3,000/- each, and improved tool kits to the cobblers on a loan-cum-subsidy basis (Rs.1,200 as loan and Rs.1,800/- as subsidy). Training was provided to 429 artisans for a period of 3 months and also improved tool kits to 359 artisans. The corporation, through its raw material depots, during the year, provided Rs.36.29 lakhs worth materials to the artisans and procured Rs.29.45 lakhs worth of goods from them and another Rs.108.00 lakh worth of goods from the leather SSI units in the State. The total sales of the corporation during the year amounted to Rs.183.48 lakhs.

A scheme to provide living-cum-work sheds to cobblers, tanners and other leather workers was taken by the Corporation, with the assistance of the Netherland Government. Under leather development programme, Leather Technology Institutes, Raw Material Depots, Tanning/Foot Wear Complexes and Sales Emporia were established. A thrift fund scheme for leather workers, was also started. The Leather Technology Institute, established in Bangalore, imparts basic education in leather products through a diploma course of three years in leather. Raw material depots in various parts of the State and one tanning complex at Dharwar, were set up. Foot wear complexes with living-cum-work sheds and common work sheds were also established at Sirsi, Bijapur, Malavalli, Bidar and Gulbarga. Out of the 18 Sales emporia set up by the LIDKAR, 16 were in this State and one each at Calcutta and Goa. Thrift Fund scheme was introduced by this Corporation in all the Tanning and Foot Wear Complexes.

ix) The Visveswaraya Industrial Trade Centre (VITC):

The activities of this Centre include providing information/documentation facilities for exporters; providing display-cum-exhibition facilities in its own premises at Bangalore and also free space in its possession at the trade fair organised at IITF, New Delhi and such other International trade fairs, organising Training Programmes in import and export for enterprenuers, conducting buyer seller meets; sponsoring application for registration with Export Promotion Councils, etc.,

A 'New Product' Exhibition was organised during the year at Mysore in which 58 units participated. The Karnataka Pavilion in the India International Trade Fair, 1985, at New Delhi was organised by this centre at a cost of Rs.12.00

lakhs and the participating units were allowed to avail free transportation facilities and display space in the Karnataka Pavilion. 81 small, medium and large scale industrial units including Government Companies, Corporations such as KLIC, KEONICS, KHDC, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation, Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation, and the Mysore Sales International Ltd., participated in the exhibition. 1,648 trade enquiries from visitors and entreprenures were received and referred to the concerned units for needful action. A one day workshop on import management was organised jointly by VITC, SISI, KSFC and DIC of Bangalore, at Bangalore during the year. The VITC also participated in WISSITEX Fair 1986 relating to electronics/electrical items held at Bombay in January 1986.

12.1.05 The State Government has worked out a new package of incentives and concession to new industrial enterprises. Accordingly, during the year, under the State Investment Subsidy Scheme, an amount of Rs.331.44 lakhs was sanctioned to 1,090 units and Rs.655.25 lakhs to 1,111 units was also sanctioned. Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, interest free working capital development loan to the tune of Rs.627 lakhs was sanctioned to 324 units.

12.1.06 During the year, 93 Letters of Intents and 58 Industrial Licences were issued by the Department for setting up of industries in large and medium sectors apart from 78 under DGTD and 51 under SIA. 25 new medium and large units went into production with an investment of Rs.8,303.74 lakhs employing 3,006 persons. The cumulative number of medium and large units as on 31.3.1986 stood at 527, with an investment of Rs.2,023.87 crores and employment of 3.22 lakhs. the Power Committee headed by the Chief Secretary cleared 41 cases granting 62,351 KVA and the committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries and Commerce cleared 54 cases granting 21,235 KVA.

12.1.07 There were 19 District Industries Centres in the State during the year, functioning as 'Model agencies' for the implementation of SSI, IRD, Tribal Sub-Plan, Rural Artisan Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme and the Self-Employment Programmes. Under the Self Employment Programmes, 12,837 youths were given a composite loan assistance of Rs.2,506.50 lakhs. 3,290 worksheds were completed under the Dutch Scheme. Under the Special Component Plan, 10,079 scheduled caste candidates were benefited by way of getting Tool Kits/living-cum-worksheds, at an expenditure

of Rs.246.06 lakhs. A total of 1,574 candidates were trained in Apiculture under the schemes viz., Special Component Plan/Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region/Rural Artisan Programme/Tribal Sub-Plan. Tools have also been provided under different programmes-kits and bee-hive boxes at a total cost of Rs.23.51 lakhs.

12.1.08 There were a total of 21 Artisan Training Institutes and 22 Small Scale Industrial Training Centres in the State apart from one Rural Industries Development Centre at Hunsur, Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and one Industrial Training Centre at Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra at Bangalore to impart training in modern methods in various crafts to rural craftsmen, to enable them to go in for self employment. During the year, 922 trainees were trained in these centres apart from those deputed under schemes like TRYSEM, District Rural Development Schemes, Special Component Plan etc., Saleable goods/products worth Rs.8.70 lakhs were produced by the trainees of which, articles worth Rs.7.31 lakhs were sold.

12.1.09 Out of 2,057 applications received from various types of industrial units located in the urban agglomerations of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Dharwad claiming for exemption under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, ever since its introduction, 1,943 applications were cleared and the rest were pending under various stages of processing.

12.1.10 Tiny sector units started in towns/villages having a population of less than one lakh as per 1971 census and with an investment of less than Rs.2.00 lakhs on plant and machinery, were eligible to be given the seed/margin money assistance limited to 20% of the total. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes the limit was 30% of the total fixed capital or Rs.60,000/- whichever being less. During the year, a sum of Rs.39.50 lakhs was disbursed to 318 bonafides.

12.1.11 Under the centrally sponsored scheme with 100% reimbursement from the Government of India, interest subsidy which is the difference between 7% and the normal rate of interest charged by the financial institutions on term loans was given on the loans taken by the technical entrepreneurs for starting small scale industries. The subsidy is limited to Rs.20,000/- p.a and the period of interest subsidy is restricted to 5 years in backward districts and 3 years in other districts. During the year, a sum of Rs.18.96 lakhs was disbursed to 67 beneficiaries of 73 units.

12.1.12 The department, during the year, continued to implement several schemes for the development of handloom sector and also to improve the living conditions of the weaving community. Accordingly, 200 houses were sanctioned for the weaver members of the co-operative societies. Grants and loans amounting to Rs.39.07 lakhs were given for construction of 13 collective weaving centres and 9 Dye-houses. A total of 66 Handloom weavers were given training in handloom technology at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. During the year,45 days were sanctioned for conducting the rebate sale through the handloom co-operatives and the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation. A sum of Rs.348.35 lakhs was spent on the rebate amount on the sale of handloom cloth. A sum of Rs.112.00 lakhs, as short term loan, was sanctioned through NABARD to various co-operative societies for the production and marketing of handloom cloth. Under the assistance of the Central Government, the Janatha subsidy scheme was implemented. 100% subsidy amounting to Rs.104.00 lakhs was paid to the KHDC and Rs.13.67 lakhs to K-TEX for the production of Janatha cloth. The production of Janatha Cloth during the year was 17.30 million metres. During the year, 1,063 applications were received for the issue of cement permits for construction of houses and the department issued 495 permits.

12.1.13 During the year under report, the Directorate registered as many as 11,634 new small scale industrial units with an employment of 60,497 and investment of Rs.87.82 crores. The cumulative figures as on 31.3.1986, stood at 63,991, 5.43 lakhs and Rs.556.71 crores respectively.

12.1.14 The Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), headed by a Chief Adviser, was working under the control of this Directorate. The organisation continued to render technical and expert advice for the entrepreneurs as well as to the Director of Industries and Commerce in matters relating to promotion of industries, co-ordination of the implementation of various development schemes, etc., preparation of project profiles, reports, feasibility reports, market potential reports, etc were undertaken for the benefit of the entrepreneurs by this organisation.

12.2. Department of Mines and Geology

12.2.01. Directorate of Mines and Geology has been one of the oldest Departments in the State, which was started in the year 1894. The main functions of this Directorate are conducting mineral surveys and exploration, assessment of ground water resources in the State, administering mining activities of major and minor minerals and rendering advice on technical matters to the government and other organisations in need of suggestions and opinions, etc.,

12.2.02 The Department was led by a Director. There were 2 major wings at its headquarters viz., Mineral Wing and Ground Water Wing, each of them being headed by an Additional Director. Further, there were 2 Joint Directors incharge of 2 ground water regions-South Zone and North Zone, 2 Deputy Directors, one Chief Drilling Engineer, one Chief Chemist, one Chief Geo-Physicist in the Ground Water Wing and in the Mineral Wing there was one Deputy Director incharge of mineral administration, one Deputy Director for plan monitoring, one Chief Drilling Engineer and one Chemist. There was also one Deputy Director in charge of Administration directly working under the Director. All these Officers were assisted by the supporting staff at the head quarters. Two more Regional Offices at Bellary and Mysore, each headed by a Joint Director, started functioning during the year under report. There were 5 Divisional offices under the Mineral Wing at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga and South Kanara and 6 Divisional Offices under the Ground Water Wing at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga, each of them headed by a Senior Geologist having jurisdiction over 3 or more districts, assisted by Geologists. The District Offices of the department were headed by Geologists.

12.2.03 During the year, the following persons held the post of the Director.

(i) Sri Chiranjiv Singh. I.A.S., upto 31.5.1985.

(ii) Sri P.S.V. Rao,. Additional Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, in additional charge from 1.6.1985 to 9.10.1985 and

(iii) Sri C.N. Venkatkumaran from 10.10.1985 till the end of the year.

12.2.04 During the year, one post of the Additional Director for Mineral Wing was sanctioned under the Plan Scheme. The staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986 was as given in the following table:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts Filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	30	30	30	—	2	1
2.	Group 'B'	284	221	216	5	16	5
3.	Group 'C'	584	471	422	49	47	19
4.	Group 'D'	379	311	308	3	48	19
	Total	**1,277**	**1,033**	**976**	**57**	**113**	**44**

12.2.05 The Department realised a revenue of Rs.626.69 lakhs during the year. The budget allotment and expenditure incurred during the year were as shown in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	226.84	100.91
2.	Non-plan	196.84	173.07
	Total	**423.68**	**273.98**

12.2.06 An area of 2,130 sq. kms was geologically mapped and 7,357 meters of drilling and 2,128 meters of prospecting were done for assessing the qualitative and quantitative extent of the mineral deposits. Mineral investigation work was carried out in various parts of the State, during the year in respect of

Iron ore, Sulphide, Laterite Deposits, Lime and Limestone, Refractory Raw materials and Corrundum. A total of 6,992 meters of drilling was done for the exploration of Copper, Limestone and Molybdenium. 2,236 minerals and ores were analysed in the chemical laboratories at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum, for tracing the chemical and qualitative aspects of minerals.The mineral samples analysed were Copper ore, Clay, Iron-ore, Limestone, Bauxite, Manganese, Quartz and others.

12.2.07 Gold, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Chromite, Limestone, Chinaclay, Bauxite, industrial minerals like Asbestos, Kyanite, Quartz, Feldspar, Limeshell, Sillicasand etc., are some of the major minerals being mined in the State. During the year, 25 fresh mining leases were granted bringing the total number of mining leases to 1,268 as at the end of 1985. The total production of major minerals during 1985 was 87.90 lakh tonnes, whose value was Rs.61.48 crores.

12.2.08 Important minor minerals such as granite, ordinary sand, brick earth and ornamental stones were also quarried out in the State. 301 fresh quarry leases were executed during the year, leaving 2,777 quarry leases in force by the end of the year. The production of minor minerals during 1985 and their value were 30.14 lakh tonnes and Rs.17.65 crores respectively.

12.2.09 Ground water survey was carried out in an area of 4,501 sq.kms. and 33,174 sites were selected for sinking borewells. An area of 2,454 Sq.kms. was covered by the Geo-Hydrological Survey. Inventory of 8,074 irrigation wells located in different Geo-hydrological environment was done. Pumping and recovery tests were conducted on 773 irrigation wells to determine the yield rates. Recording of 7,500 water levels was done and 413 bore wells drilled by this Department, Department of Public Health Engineering and others, were logged. As many as 30,732 technical advices on geo-hydrological method were rendered for the sinking of ordinary/bore wells.

12.2.10 As many as 12,970 depth probes were made and selected 3,617 sites for sinking irrigation/domestic wells, including 584 sites selected under the special component plan.2,715 water samples were analysed at the chemical laboratories and 41,524 constituents were determined.

12.2.11 The Department furnished 18 feasibility reports to the Karnataka Electricity Board, for energising irrigation borewells in different parts of the

State, under the Rural Electrification Scheme. Water Balance studies in respect of 3 representative water sheds viz., the Karanja, Satnala and Chickhagari were completed.

The Drilling Unit of the Department drilled 948 borewells of a total meterage of 26,564 meters during the year and conducted yield tests on 4,011 surface borewells and 457 dug-cum-borewells.

12.2.12 26 officers/officials of different cadres of this Department were deputed to undergo training on various technical and administrative aspects as well as for higher studies in various parts of the country.

12.3 Department of Sericulture

12.3.01 Sericulture is an agro-based cottage industry, providing employment to nearly 5.39 lakh families, who hail mainly from the weaker sections. The main objective of the department is to promote the development of Sericultural activities in the State through providing technical as well as financial assistance to sericulturists in respect of mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and reeling; introducing high yielding as well as the improved varieties of silk worms; production and supply of disease free silk worm eggs; providing marketing, extension and such other needful services, etc.,

12.3.02 The Department was headed by a Commissioner for Sericultural Development and Director of Sericulture who also served in different capacities, in various Sericultural Committees and Boards both at Central and State levels. Sri B.K. Das, IAS., held the post during the period of reference. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 5 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 2 Assistant Directors, 9 Sericulture Extension Officers, one Project Engineer, one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Headquarters Assistant, one Chief Economist, one Statistician, one Chief Accounts Officer, 2 Accounts Officers, one Administrative Officer and a few other officers with supporting staff. At the Regional, Zonal and Divisional levels, the Director was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors. Government Silk Filatures were headed by the General Managers.

12.3.03 The receipts, budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year 1985-86 were as given in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred	Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	928.06	914.96	
2.	Non-Plan	860.05	762.53	
	Total	**1,788.11**	**1,677.49**	**907.01**

12.3.04 The area under Mulberry cultivation in the State during the year was 1.32 lakh hectares. the State contributed about 62 percent of the country's total silk production. The estimated production of raw silk in the State during the year stood at 4,300 M.Ts of which a quantity of 2,854 tonnes silk was transacted through the Silk Exchanges.

12.3.05 Two separate seed areas were organised in the State. One was the Mysore Seed Area comprising Kunigal Taluk, Hebbur Hobli of Tumkur District and the whole of Magadi Taluk of Bangalore District for the maintenance of purity of seed and multiplication of Mysore Seed Cocoons. The other was the Bivoltine Seed Area covering Anekal Taluk of Bangalore District, K.R. Pet Taluk of Mandya district and Sirsi Taluk of North Kanara District for the production of foundation stock of Bivoltine seeds. Production of Mysore seed Cocoons and bivoltine seeds in these areas stood at 19,132.82 lakhs and 1,701.56 lakhs respectively. A total of 1668.68 lakh disease free layings of Mysore, Bivoltine and Cross Breed quality, were produced by the Central Silk Board Grainages, State Government Grainages and licensed seed preparations during the year. Similarly, the estimated production of cocoons during the year was 426.74 lakh kgs., of which 381.72 lakh kgs. worth Rs.16,752.64 lakhs, were transacted in the Government's notified cocoon markets, making way for collection of a market fee of Rs.336.15 lakhs. 105 Silk Farms in the State during the year, continued to maintain and multiply P.3 stocks. Further, they also continued to maintain and supply mulberry cuttings, impart training to farmers, besides acting as Demonstration Units.

12.3.06 Four Government Silk Filature Units of this Department located at Kollegal, Mamballi, Santhemarhally and Chamarajanagar produced a total of

Mudigunda produced 3,432 Kgs of Twisted Silk and 29,497 Metres of Silk fabrics.

12.3.07 The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board, which has been set up to check the wide fluctuations in the sale price of silk yarn, purchased 567.33 M.Tonnes of silk during the year valued at Rs.26.01 crores.

12.3.08 Progress achieved during the year under several plan and non-plan schemes are as mentioned in the following paragraphs.

(A) Karnataka Sericulture Project:

(i) The project was revised and extended for another one-and-a-half year, with an additional outlay of Rs.28.40 crores. The outlay for the year under report was Rs.469.11 lakhs.

(ii) The revised target for new plantation for the year was 18,500 hectares against which, an area of 18,819 hectares was brought under new plantation. Mulberry re-plantation work was taken up in 1,262 hectares in the traditional area, during the year and the target and achievement were 20,000 hectares and 14,198 hectares respectively. There were 18 Model Hatcheries and 1,700 Communal Hatcheries in the State, wherein 7.74 lakh and 5.18 crore disease free-layings were brushed respectively benefiting in all a total of 2.87 lakh sericulturists during the year.

(iii) 150 Technical Service Centres established during the previous year, catered to the needs of about 3.89 lakh sericulturists during the year. 29 cocoon markets and 9 grainages have been completed so far. The total number of participant days at the three training institutions of the Department was 80,752. Crop loans were given for financing the plantation of mulberry, purchase of rearing equipment, construction of rearing houses, installation of cottage basins and distribution of improved charakas. During the year, an amount to Rs.97.98 lakhs was given to about 3,515 persons. The cumulative target for the whole project was Rs.789.60 lakhs and the cumulative amount sanctioned upto the end of the year was Rs.576.70 lakhs benefiting 16,469 persons.

(B) Under the Sericulture Development and Financial Schemes, 109 Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies were functioning in the 4 districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Mandya. They continued to cater to all types of credit requirements of the agriculturists in general and sericulturists in particular. These societies, which were financed by 108 Commercial/Grameena/DCC Banks, had a membership of 2.48 lakhs during the year. These societies advanced a cumulative sum of Rs.434.39 lakhs upto the end of the year, out of which, an amount of Rs.29.43 lakhs was advanced during the said year. 23 Silk Reeler's Industrial Co-operative Societies were working in the State to meet the credit requirements of small reelers. They had advanced a sum of about Rs.3.50 crores to its members, towards working capital, purchase of machinery etc., Government with the financial assistance of National Co-operative Development Council, New Delhi, had sanctioned loan amounting to Rs.24.30 lakhs to the Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies for establishing 9 Grainages-cum-Chawki rearing Centres. Such Centres were established and the grainage and chawki rearing activities were started in these units. In addition to this, the National Co-operative Development Corporation sanctioned loan-cum-subsidy to 5 Silk Reelers' Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kolar and Bangalore Districts for the construction of Godowns (Rs.90,000/- to each society). The construction of godowns was completed and they had started functioning.

12.3.09 In order to check wide-fluctuations in the sale price of silk yarn, the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board purchased during the year 567.334 M. tonnes of silk valued at Rs.26.01 crores.

12.3.10 Under its normal extension activities for the development of Sericulture, the Department conducted seminars, exhibitions, field days, study tours and filmshows for the benefit of sericulturists and progressive agriculturists. Films on mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing were shown through the Departmental-Audio-Visual Unit. Lessons were broadcasted on AIR under the Farmers' programme regularly. The monthly bulletin viz., 'Reshme Krishi' was brought out regularly. Educative discussions were broadcasted over the Bangalore, Dharwad and other stations of All India Radio.

12.3.11 During the year under report, 31.14 lakh sq. meters of silk goods valued at Rs.18.20 crores at the State level and 188.99 lakh sq. meters of silk goods valued at Rs.156.17 crores at the All India level were exported.

12.4 Department of Stores Purchase

12.4.01 The Department of Stores Purchase acts as a purchasing agency on behalf of all the indenting Government Departments of the State. It aims at procuring the stores requirements of the various Government Departments and supply them in time.

12.4.02 The Department, being a single unit set up at Bangalore, was headed by a Director, who was assisted by 4 Assistant Directors, 2 Technical Assistants and other supporting staff. There was also an Executive Committee with the Director of this Department as Chairman and Secretaries or their nominees of (i) Commerce and Industries Department and (ii) Finance Department and the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce Department as members, to deal with the purchase matters of value of over Rs.3.00 lakhs and less than Rs.10 lakhs. While the Director was empowered to finalise the purchase contracts of the value upto Rs.3.00 lakhs, the Committee recommends contracts over and above Rs.10.00 lakhs, to the Government for acceptance.

12.4.03 The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department under non-plan schemes for the year 1985-86 were Rs.21.59 lakhs and Rs.21.07 lakhs respectively. There were no plan schemes in the Department.

12.4.04 The Department during the year realised an income of Rs.11.30 lakhs from the sale of tender forms, registration fees and miscellaneous. The deposits and refunds of the department during the year amounted to Rs.99.94 lakhs and Rs.68.40 lakhs respectively.

12.4.05 The Department during the year issued local indent orders of the value of Rs.5.96 crores and Rs.81.26 lakh materials were procured through DGS and DRC. The total value of the materials purchased on SPDRC during the year was Rs.9.19 crores.

12.4.06 The Department procured the equipment required by the Karnataka Sericulture Project, by issuing separate tender enquiries and tender booklets as approved by the World Bank. The equipment required to be purchased within the country were procured under the local competitive bidding basis and those to be procured from abroad were purchased through 'Global Tenders', both with the approval of the World Bank for contracts of value exceeding one lakh dollars.

12.4.07 During the year, the total tender enquiries issued was 309 of which 198 enquiries were disposed of leaving a balance of 111 enquiries as at the end of March 1986.

CHAPTER-13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

13.1 Department of Public Instruction

13.1.01 The Department aimed at providing educational facilities to all the children in the age group of 6 to 13 and also to provide informal education to the drop-outs among them. It also functioned in the direction of increasing the percentage of attendance in schools, inculcating school going habit in them, improving the attendance of girls belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in schools. The department continued to exercise administrative control over pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in the State and implemented various schemes for the above said purposes.

13.1.02 Organisational set up of the department extended down to taluk level. Commissioner of Public Instruction was the head of the department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Director of primary education, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, other officers and supporting staff. At the offices outside the headquarters, there were Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and other officers with supporting staff.

13.1.03 The budget allotment of the department and the expenditure incurred during the year were as furnished below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Head of Account	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan schemes	15.38	9.20
2.	Non-plan schemes	268.45	276.07
	Total	**283.83**	**285.27**

13.1.04 During the year under report, there were 5,067 pre-primary schools, 24,735 lower primary schools,14,120 Higher Primary schools, 3,805 High Schools, 561 Composite Junior Colleges, 124 Teachers' Training Institutes and 51 B.Ed., Colleges under the jurisdiction of this department with an enrolment of 3.12 lakhs, 16.99 lakhs, 39.54 lakhs, 7.64 lakhs, 4.24 lakhs, 0.21 lakh and 4,424 students respectively in these institutions. The total strength of teachers in these institutions during the year stood at 1,83,186.

13.1.05 Schools were opened in 628 villages during the year which were having a population of more than 300. Pre-primary schools were started under the 'Akshara Sene' programme, for inculcating the school going habit among children. 1,731 pre-primary schools started during the VI Plan period continued to function during the year under non-plan head.

13.1.06 The enrolment and attendance of children in standards 1 to 4 and 5 to 7, during the year were 40.58 lakhs/36.81 lakhs and 15.96 lakhs/14.71 lakhs respectively. The following schemes were implemented during the year, for the improvement of attendance in schools at primary level:

(i) Free distribution of Text Books, under the 'Vidya Vikasa Programme', under which 52.13 lakh children studying in Government, aided, private and corporation schools, were given text books, free of cost, at an expenditure of Rs.4.11 lakhs.

(ii) Uniforms were given free of cost to all the children of Government schools studying in I and II standards and to the girl students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes studying in standards III to VII. 22.56 lakh children got benefit under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.12.18 crores.

(iii) 13 lakh children in the age group 5 to 13 years were provided with nutritious food under Mid-day meals scheme at an expenditure of Rs.6.00 crores with the assistance of 'CARE' organisation.

(iv) 15,002 girls were enrolled in the schools during the year under the incentive scheme of providing Rs.25/- p.m. to the parents of girls who would drop out from the schools due to the various socio-economic factors.

(v) 4 Residential Schools started for the SC/ST girls with merit during the VI plan period under special component plan, continued to function during the year.

(vi) The scheme of offering grants from the beginning to the schools started under SC/ST administration, was continued during this year also.

13.1.07 Under the Six-point programme launched by the department for the improvement of the quality of teaching and overall development, teachers would meet the parents of the children during free hours and make them realise the importance of education to their children. Implementation of this programme

resulted in the improvement of the attendance of children in schools during the year by 1.70 lakhs over the previous year.

13.1.08 During the year under report, 292 private high schools were started taking the total number of High Schools in the State to 3,805, of which, 124 private High Schools were permitted to be converted into Composite Junior Colleges. The enrolment in these schools and colleges during the year stood at 9.22 lakhs and 4.24 lakhs, with a teacher strength of 29,765 and 11,820 respectively.

13.1.09 The students' welfare fund during the year had an amount of Rs.17.97 lakhs, which was utilised for giving cash awards to the students securing highest marks in High School and P.U.C. examinations, for giving college and examination fees to poor students, for providing books to libraries, for cultural activities in districts, for student tours etc. Likewise, a sum of Rs.18.77 lakhs was collected under the Teachers' Welfare Fund.

13.1.10 There were 277 Sanskrit Patashalas and 42 Veda Patashalas in the State. Ten Sanskrit Pandits and five Veda Pandits were honoured during the year. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 125 Sanskrit Pandits in hardships were given financial aid.

13.1.11 Seventy five Hindi Schools in the State during the year were running Hindi Classes, 4 Hindi Institutions recognised by the Government of India were conducting various Hindi examinations. Besides, there were 58 Aided Arabic Institutions, 1,087 Commerce Institutions, 25 Art schools and 97 Music, Dance and Drama schools, in the State during the year. About 100 SC/ST students had undergone training in typewriting and shorthand. They were also given stipends through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department of the State. Backward Classes students were given a stipend of Rs.100/- per student.

13.1.12 During the year, 2 B.Ed., colleges, 8 Teachers' Training Institutions and 6 Nursery Teachers' Training Institutions were opened in the State, taking the total number of these Institutions together to 174. The trainee and teacher strength during the year were 35,093 and 1,677 respectively.

13.1.13 Various types of scholarships and stipends were continued to be given to students during this year also i.e. for the student dependents of the deceased Government employees, children/dependents of defence service per-

sonnel and Ex-servicemen, the children studying in Sanskrit Colleges and Patashalas, etc.,

13.2 Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

13.2.01 The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board formed in the year 1966, as an autonomous body, and reconstituted in the year 1981, was responsible for conducting the S.S.L.C. and other special examinations like Commerce, Language, Art, Music, Dance, etc., in the State.

13.2.02 The Board being a single unit setup, at Bangalore, was headed by a Director, who was also the Chairman. He was assisted by a Joint Director (School Education), 12 ex-officio members, 8 elected members, two each from Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore Universities and Agricultural University in the State and 17 nominated members. During the year under report, Sri. K. Shantayya functioned as the Director.

13.2.03 The Board realised during the year a revenue of Rs.2.67 crores. Expenditure incurred during the year by the Board was Rs.2.99 crores.

13.2.04 The Board, as usual, conducted during the year under report, 19 various examinations including S.S.L.C., Teachers' Training, Commerce and other special examinations.

13.2.05 During the year under report, S.S.L.C. examination was conducted during April and October 1985 and also re-examination was conducted for Science and Social Studies subjects in April 1985, at 756 centres for the April examination and 238 centres for the supplementary examination in October. A total of 4,86,142 candidates had appeared for these examinations, of whom, 3,37,999 were boys and the rest were girls. The number of candidates passed was 1,75,459, of whom, 1,15,371 were boys and 60,088 were girls. The percentage of passes in April and October examinations stood at 45.7 and 12.3 respectively. The percentage passes was 45.6 in rural and 45.8 in urban areas in the April examinations and the corresponding figures in the October examination were 13.2 and 11.7 respectively. Action was taken against, 1,740 candidates for their mal-practices in these examinations. Out of a total of 3,973 candidates applied for the retotalling of their examination marks, only 31 candidates were benefited.

13.2.06 Following table furnishes the number of candidates who took various other examinations conducted by this Board and the number of candidates passed.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Examination	Students appeared	Students passed
1	2	3	4
1.	Commerce examination	69,273	31,089
	May	—	—
	November	65,449	24,397
2.	TCH & Nursery Teachers' Training Examinations	31,049	10,679
3.	Physical Education Examination.	2,568	1,622
4.	Special Music, Dance and Talavadya Examinations.	2,869	2,470
5.	Language Examinations (Kannada Pandit, Hindi Vidwan, Urdu Munshi, Sanskrit, Hindi Shikshak, Tahatania and Ustania, Examinations)	9,006	6,291
6.	Senior Art Examinations (old and new schemes)	1,219	869
7.	Chitrakala Examinations	39,972	28,482
8.	Film Acting, Play Back Singing, Film Instrumental Music and Film Dance	16	14

13.2.07 In addition to these, the Board also conducted the State level examination at all the District Centres, for giving the Government of India Scholarships to the meritorious students who had passed in the District level VII standard examination in the rural areas. During 1985-86, 8,500 students had taken this examination.

13.3 Directorate of State Educational Research and Training

13.3.01 The Directorate of State Educational Research and Training was established in the year 1975 as a separate wing of the Department of Public Instruction in the State, with the objective of catering to the academic needs of the teaching community, by bringing the various academic wings of the Education Department under a single and separate Directorate.

13.3.02 The Directorate was of single unit set up at Bangalore, headed by a Director of the rank of the Director of Public Instruction. He was assisted by several officers alongwith supporting staff. During the year under report, Sri. A. Ramakrishna Rao continued to function as the Director.

13.3.03 The Directorate was having the following specialised wings, catering to the needs of the academic community. The activities carried out in these wings during the year were as follows.

(i) The State Institute of Education

The main objective of this Institute was to improve the quality of education at primary level, through a two fold strategy of improving (a) the teacher education and (b) improving the quality of research, in service training, extension and publication activities. During the year, re-orientation training programmes in socially useful productive work were conducted for 120 teacher-educators of Teacher Training Institutes. Orientation programmes were conducted on teaching of social studies, which was attended by 120 teachers. Two issues of "Prathamika Shikshana" were published during the year. This department had been accorded the status of Associated Centre of Asian programme of Educational Innovations for Development. It continued to encourage the innovative practice in Educational field by co-ordinating the programmes of other centres and also providing technical assistance. In this direction, besides giving 9 prizes worth Rs.500/- for the selected best paper in the field of primary education, the prize winning papers were being published.

There were 18 correspondence-cum-vacation course centres, catering to the needs of the in-service untrained primary school teachers, in four languages. The in-take of each centre was 50. There were also 10 Extension Service Centres-7 for secondary education and 3 for primary education.

(ii) State Institute of Science

The Institute was aiming at improving the quality of Science and Mathematics teaching at Primary and Secondary levels in the State, by organising workshops, seminars, short-term courses, improvisation and increasing the professional competency in the teaching of these two subjects. District and State level Science exhibitions were organised by this unit with a view to identify and encourage the talented budding Scientists of the State. The unit conducted science experiments in rural areas with the help of Mobile Science Van in order to popularise science education in rural schools which were not having facilities to conduct them. Two orientation programmes in Modern Mathematics for Secondary School teachers, 6 Orientation programmes on content and methodology of Science for teachers of Higher Primary Schools at Taluka level and an in-service Training programme in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science for High School Teachers, were conducted. 12 Centres were functioning in the State for providing consultancy and facilities for the preparation of lesson plans and other materials for secondary schools teachers. The orientation training centre conducted 2 programmes of one month duration each, in teaching of science for primary school teachers.

(iii) State Education Evaluation Unit

This unit was started for guiding the primary and secondary level teachers in the preparation of unit plans and unit tests. It conducted workshops and orientation training programmes for the preparation of model questions, diagnostic tests for primary and secondary classes, remedial teaching, unit plans, tests, etc, in which 300 teachers had participated.

(iv) Educational and Vocational Guidance Unit

This unit conducted 3 Career Masters Training of 14 days duration for 120 Secondary School Teachers, 3 two-days orientation training programmes for 120 Head Masters of Secondary Schools and two-day Orientation Training Programmes for 1,600 B.Ed., Trainees and 480 Teacher Trainees and two day Guidance Programme for 2215 High School students. A Hand Book for career Masters and two issues of 'Guidance News' were also brought out. This unit was also incharge of 5 Pre-Vocational Training Centres in the State.

(v) Educational Technology Cell

This unit was engaged in providing educational news service to All-India Radio; providing feed-back in respect of Educational broadcasts of the Bangalore station of the All India Radio, Monitoring the class programmes in schools, selection and deputation of primary and secondary school teachers to orientation courses conducted by CCRT, New Delhi, in art, culture and puppetry and the duplication of audio tapes for teaching and learning processes in schools. During the year, 77 teachers were deputed for the orientation courses.

(vi) Audio-visual Education Unit

For strengthening and expanding the Audio-visual education services in the State, the unit added 36 educational films at a cost of Rs.1.46 lakhs to the then existing 2,700 films. AVE technologists from 31 AVE centres in the State were trained. 5 new rural areas and 100 schools were facilitated to equip themselves with different items of modern media of education like radio, tape-recorders, public address system etc.,

(vii) Text Books Wing

This wing was dealing with the preparation and revisions of curriculum of text books and learning materials from pre-primary to high school level and teacher training institutes. Five workshops were contemplated for the preparation of source books in Science and Mathematics. The text books in core subjects of high school classes were translated into Tamil for the benefit of Tamil Medium students. Syllabus for Kannada was prepared for non-Kannada students of Class I to VII on the recommendations of the Gokak Committee Report. New text books for the courses of Kannada Pandit, Urdu Munshi and Hindi Vidwan were prescribed. This wing was monitoring the supply of the nationalised text books in the State. The Text Book Presses at Mysore and Gulbarga, printed the nationalised text books and supplied to Divisional and District Text Book Depots as well as to the offices of the Assistant Educational Officers.

(viii) Activities under UNICEF assisted projects

The projects were undertaken by the department with the assistance of UNICEF and other organisations were as follows:

(a) Nutrition Health Education and Environmental Sanitation Project :

4 orientation Training Programmes were conducted for 187 teachers.

(b) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal Project :

This aimed at development innovative curriculum to meet the educational needs of different groups of children, particularly belonging to the weaker sections of the society. During the year, text books, teacher guides, etc., were prepared.

(c) Developmental activities through Community Education and participation Project :

5 Centres were functioning in the State (3 with UNICEF and 2 with State Funds) to make people participate in their own development through community activities and education.

(d) Early Childhood Education Project:

This project aimed at preparing the children literature for pre-primary schools children and to provide training to the personnel involved in pre-primary education. Orientation training was provided to 40 Head Masters, 5 day orientation courses were conducted for 61 Assistant Educational Officers and 40 Schools masters were trained under this Project during the year.

(e) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education Project :

This project was aiming at the universalisation of primary education, through non-formal education to drop-outs, semiliterates, illiterates and children belonging to weaker sections and evolving flexible and decentralised curriculum relevant to the age group of 9 to 14 years.

(f) National Population Education Project :

This project, getting the financial assistance from the UNEPA and technical assistance from the NCERT, New Delhi conducted 2 day orientation programmes for 60 secondary school teachers at district level in 25 centres; re-orientation programme for key-personnel at the district level, which was attended by 21 officers including the co-ordinators of 4 extension centres; two additional programmes for the secondary school teachers and 2 orientation

programmes per taluk with 100 teachers per programme, in all the taluks of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Dharwar and Kodagu districts.

(g) Other programmes taken up by the Department

(i) The first phase of the National Talents Search Examination was conducted in 21 District Centres for 3,077 students.

(ii) Integrated Education for Physically Handicapped Children

Besides giving attention to handicapped children, guidance and counseling were also being given to the parents of such disabled children.

(iii) English Language Teaching Centres

4 Centres for Primary and 2 for Secondary level were functioning in the State. These centres conducted 6 programmes of 40 days training each for primary school teachers and 6 programmes of 30 days training each for secondary school teachers, benefiting about 1,000 teachers in all.

(iv) 18 In-Service Teacher Training Institutes of this Directorate were providing TCH course to the in-service school teachers.

13.4 Directorate of Technical Education

13.4.01 The Directorate was responsible for the administration, supervision and control of all the Engineering as well as Technical Education Institutions in the State.

13.4.02 The Directorate being a single unit set up at Bangalore, was headed by a Director. He was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 3 Deputy Directors, one Administrative Officer, one Engineering Liaison Officer, 5 Assistant Directors, 1 Statistician, 2 Accounts Officers and other Group B Officers with supporting staff. One Deputy Director and one Assistant Director among the above mentioned Officers, were functioning as the Ex-Officio Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively of the Board of Technical Examination. During the year under report, Prof. D.K. Satyanarayana Setty, continued to function as the Director, who was also the Chairman of the Board of Technical Examinations.

13.4.03 - During the year under report, a total of 248 new posts in all the 4 groups were sanctioned, taking the total number of sanctioned posts in the

as on 31.3.1986 was as follows:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned.	Posts filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	337	276	271	5	7	—
2.	Group 'B'	1,287	1,009	963	46	36	7
3.	Group 'C'	2,501	2,036	1,877	159	210	35
4.	Group 'D'	1,625	1,462	1,386	76	317	37
	Total	**5,750**	**4,783**	**4,497**	**286**	**570**	**79**

13.4.04 The budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the revenue receipts of the Directorate for the year 1985-86 were as given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan Schemes	1.10	0.83	
2.	Non-Plan Schemes	10.33	10.01	
	Total	**11.43**	**10.84**	**0.47**

13.4.05 Admission to First Year of B.E., (Degree), Diploma Courses and that of VIII Standard in Junior Technical Schools, were made by the Directorate. The Diploma and Degree level examinations were being conducted by the Board of Technical Examinations and the concerned Universities respectively and in case of Junior Technical Schools by the Director of Public Instructions.

13.4.06 During the year, the minimum aggregate marks fixed for Science and Mathematics subjects in S.S.L.C./X std or the equivalent examination for

securing admission to the Diploma Courses was reduced from 45% to 40% for the candidates belonging to Backward Caste/Community/Special Group, which was also extended to the students coming from rural areas in the State.

13.4.07 There were 173 Technical Institutions functioning in the State during the year, of which, 44 were Degree level, 123 Diploma level and 6 School level institutions. Of the total number of institutions, 43 were Government, 19 Aided and 111 Private Institutions. There were 4 Evening Colleges and 3 Evening Polytechnics. Two Private Women Polytechnics were converted into co-education institutions during the year. Of the 8 Women Polytechnics, 4 were Government, one aided and 3 Privately managed. There were 3 institutions in the State, offering post diploma courses in various subjects. The sanctioned in take of Degree, Diploma and School level institutions during the year stood at 12,661, 16,893 and 360 respectively. The total intake was distributed for 15 Degree and 36 Diploma Courses. There was no addition of new courses during the year.

13.4.08 During the year, 12,511 applicants took the common entrance test 1985, conducted by this Directorate seeking admission to First Year B.E., in the Government Aided and Private Engineering Colleges. Of them 9,960 were boys and 2,551 girls. The admission and enrolment in Engineering Colleges during the year were 12,751 and 41,698. The figures in respect of Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools stood at 13,224/25,794 and 378/1,004 respectively.

13.4.09 The following table gives the number of students appeared and passed in the Annual and Supplementary Diploma Level Examinations conducted during the year 1985.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual examinations	Supplementary examinations.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**I YEAR DIPLOMA**			
	Appeared	14,741	9,510	24,251
	Passed	6,197	2,650	8,847

1	2	3	4	5
2.	**II YEAR DIPLOMA**			
	Appeared	8,932	4,375	13,307
	Passed	4,767	1,715	6,482
3.	**III YEAR DIPLOM**			
	Appeared	6,273	3,575	9,848
	Passed	3,558	1,390	4,948
4.	**TOTAL**			
	Appeared	29,946	17,460	47,406
	Passed	14,522	5,755	20,277

13.4.10 The amount involved in the grant of various types of scholarships and fee concessions during the year was Rs.3.96 lakhs in respect of Polytechnics including Junior Technical Schools and Rs.13.93 lakhs in case of colleges, excluding the fee concessions given to the students in Government institutions, with an annual parental income of less than Rs.3,600/-. 1,855 students studying in polytechnics and 4,109 students in colleges, under all types of management, including the students with their annual parental income of less than Rs.3,600/- were given various types of scholarships and fee concessions during the year. Similarly, a sum of Rs.1.82 lakhs was spent on giving stipends to the VII and IX Std. students of Junior Technical Schools and those in the Government Arts and Craft School at Davanagere.

13.4.11 Under Plan programme of quality improvement, 24 Lecturers were deputed for M.Tech, 8 Lecturers for Doctoral Degree, 4 Lecturers for training at Madras Training Centre and 15 Lecturers to Industries for short term training programme. DO-IT-YOURSELF exhibition was held in Bangalore during the year, with the intention of making the public to know about the latest technological developments and to create interest among students and staff in creative and innovative activities, in which all the Government as well as the aided colleges and polytechnics had participated. During the year, 1,330 unemployed graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and Technology were deputed for the

Apprenticeship programme training at various industries of Central and State Government undertakings in collaboration with the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras, for whom, 12 Supervisory Development and 12 Career Guidance Programmes were implemented at a total cost of Rs.42,000/-.

13.5 Department Of Mining Education

13.5.01 The Department of Mining Education was incharge of the mining education. The School of Mining Education at K.G.F started in the year 1957-58, continued to impart training in Mining and Mine Surveying to the students from all over India, with due preference to students from Karnataka State.

13.5.02 The Department comprises of only one School of Mining at K.G.F. headed by a Deputy Director-cum-Principal. He was assisted by 2 Professors, 2 Senior Lecturers, 10 Lecturers, one assistant Lecturer and other staff. During the year, Sri S.G. Paramasivaiah functioned as the Head of the Department.

13.5.03 During the year, out of a total of 43 posts in all cadres, only 3 posts were vacant.

13.5.04 The non-plan budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 6.78 lakhs and Rs.8.71 lakhs respectively. Plan expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.00 lakh.

13.5.05 Out of 186 candidates applied for admissions, 68 were selected and admitted to the First Year Diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying Course. The School was also having Post-Diploma courses in Boring and Drilling and Mine Surveying. The total strength of the School in all the classes of 3 year Diploma course and Post-Diploma courses during the year was 179. Out of 420 students who took various examinations from this School, 120 had passed in their respective examinations. The Bharat Gold Mines Limited continued to extend suitable facilities for conducting practical training to the students of this institution.

13.5.06 The School was running a hostel for the benefit of students coming from outside the place. There were 46 boarders in this hostel.

13.5.07 Various scholarships and other educational concessions were continued to be offered by the State as well as Central Governments.

13.5.08 Special coaching classes were also conducted for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students of this institution.

13.6.01 The Department of Vocational Education was started in the year 1977, for the implementation of the scheme of vocationalisation of Education at +2 level in the 10+2+3 pattern of education. As such, the main objective of the Department was to establish close links between education and employment, through providing the students gainful job-oriented vocational courses in various disciplines like agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, medicine etc. thereby helping them to find suitable jobs.

13.06.02 The Department with headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Deputy Director of Vocational Education, one Vocational Education Officer and one Administrative Officer with supporting staff. The four Divisional level offices at Mangalore, Dharwad, Raichur and Shimoga, covering all the districts, were being looked after by the Deputy Directors of Vocational Education. The Director and the Vocational Educational Officer were also functioning as the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Ex-Officio Secretary of the State Council of Vocational Education, a Committee constituted by the State Government to evolve norms for the conduct of examination for Vocational Education, to frame and to approve regulations, syllabi, etc., for the examinations and to award diplomas to students on completion of the examination and the training prescribed.

13.6.03 During the year under report, Sri A. Ramakrishna Rao continued to function as the Director upto 1.12.1985 and Sri S.G. Patil from 1.12.1985 for the rest of the year.

13.6.04 The staff position of the Department at the end of March 1986, was as furnished below.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	8	6	6	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	24	22	19	3	2	—
4.	Group 'D'	9	8	8	—	5	—
	Total	**41**	**36**	**33**	**3**	**7**	**—**

13.6.05 As against a budget allotment of Rs.67.49 lakhs for the department for the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs.65.74 lakhs was spent.

13.6.06 The department was running 222 vocational courses in 138 colleges in the State during the year. 14 new courses were introduced during the year. These colleges for vocational education had an enrolment of 5,477 students during the year, covering all the districts.

13.6.07 During the year, vocationalisation of education was extended over to 100 selected High Schools in the State for standards from VIII to X with an emphasis to teach basic skills, at a cost of Rs.400/- per school.

13.6.08 As many as 3,541 and 1,702 students had appeared for the Annual and Supplementary examinations of 1985, of whom, 2,098 and 870 students had come out successfully.

13.6.09 The Government, during the year, constituted a High Power Advisory Committee viz., "Jeevana Shikshana Tantrika Salaha Samithi", for strengthening the vocationalisation of education at +2 and Higher Secondary stages and also to start this new programme from 8th standard and onwards so as to make their education job oriented, for which, the Commissioner for Public Instruction and the Director of Vocational Education as the Committee's Chairman and Member Secretary respectively.

13.6.10 Fee concessions and other facilities were also given to these students as per the rules and regulations applicable to the students of pre-university education.

13.7 Directorate of Adult Education

13.7.01 The main objective of Directorate of Adult Education was to provide literacy, social awareness and functional awareness to the adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years, in both rural and urban areas. The Directorate was also responsible for the implementation of the 'Akshara Sene' programme a massive shortterm adult literacy programme in the selected eight districts of the State, launched by the State Government. The Directorate was also involved in the co-ordination of the Adult education programmes undertaken by the voluntary agencies and service organisations in the State.

13.7.02 The Directorate with headquarters at Bangalore, was having its set up down to the taluka level. Director was the head of the department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 2 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors and supporting staff. The District level offices of the department were headed by the District Adult Education Officers, who were responsible for the co-ordination of programmes with the field functionaries of the projects undertaken by the Directorate as well as other agencies like voluntary organisations, service organisations, etc., The Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers of the project office of Central and State Sectors mostly situated for taluka head quarters with a few exceptions at District Head quarters were carrying out the departmental activities under the supervision of their respective District Officers. These projects were further divided into 30 to 34 centres managed by supervisors. There was a monitoring cell in the Directorate, to monitor the programmes undertaken by the State Government and other agencies in the State. The Central Sector Rural Functional Literacy Programme Projects and 21 Projects of the State Sector were entrusted to the Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore. In all, the Directorate was having 25 projects of 300 Centres each under the Central Sector with the full Central assistance and 52 projects of 100 centres each with State assistance.

13.7.03 During the year under report, Sri. K. Shanthayya continued as Director upto 14.11.1985 and Sri. V.B. Goankar for the rest of the year.

13.7.04 Following was the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	25	25	25	—	5	—
2.	Group 'B'	21	21	21	—	3	—
3.	Group 'C'	550	422	419	3	35	6
4.	Group 'D'	75	67	67	—	24	—
	Total	**671**	**535**	532	**3**	**67**	**6**

13.7.05 The financial allotment and expenditure incurred during the year by the department were as furnished below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	**Plan Schemes**		
(a)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	13.00	6.83
(b)	Central Sector Schemes	170.00	169.50
(c)	State Plan Schemes	131.53	124.75
	Total (1)	**314.53**	**301.08**
2.	**Non-Plan Schemes**	44.00	39.37
	Total (1+2)	**358.53**	**340.45**

13.7.06 During the year, with an addition of 6 newly established projects under central sector at Sindhagi in Bijapur district, Shahapur in Gulbarga district, Bangarpet in Kolar district, Nagamangala in Mandya district, Chamarajanagar in Mysore district and Gangavathi in Raichur district and 8 new projects under State sector at Kanakapura, Badami, Molakalmuru, Yadgir, Bagepalli, Malavalli, Koppal and Pavagada in the districts of Bangalore, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur respectively, there were a total of 25 Rural Functional Literacy Programme projects of 300 centres each under Central Sector and 52 State Sector projects of 100 centres each. 19 of the State Sector Projects of 100 centres each, were converted into 63 State Sector Projects of 30 centres each for smooth working.

13.7.07 As at the end of the year under report, there were a total of 12,759 Adult Education Centres in the State. Of these, 7,500 centres were coming under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme, 5,199 centres under the State Adult Education Programme and 60 under Voluntary Agencies. Total enrolment in

these centres during the year was 3,85,582, of whom, 1,96,518 were males/ 1,89,064 females. Of the enrolled persons, 1,10,757 and 17,242 were from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. Likewise, 2,73,010 persons were made literates, of whom, 1,39,535 were males and 1,33,475 females. Of the literates turned out 74,175 were SCs and 12,380 were STs.

13.7.08 4,448 Adult Education Centres were opened during the year under the 'Akshara Sene Programme', which had an enrolment of 1,32,656, including 24,615 SC and 3,637 ST persons.

13.7.09 Under the scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth in the State, introduced by the Government of India, one Vidyapeeth was established in Bangalore in the year 1979, under the overall administrative control of the Directorate, with a view to meet the polyvalent educational and training needs of urban workers in both organised and un-organised sectors and giving importance to the family members in skill oriented programmes.

The polyvalent activities of the Shramik Vidyapeeth were categorised into 4 types viz, skill formation, skill upgradation, general education and functional education. 105 training programmes of one day to six months' duration were organised by this Vidyapeeth during the year, benefiting 3,986 persons, of whom 906 were males and 3,080 females. The scheme was financed entirely by the Government of India. The Vidyapeeth, during the year, received a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh and incurred an expenditure of Rs.1.41 lakhs, utilising the unspent amount carried over from the previous year. A Governing Council constituted by the State Government was looking after the affairs of the Vidyapeeth, for which the Director of this department was the Member-Secretary. During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government to set up Shramik Vidyapeeth at Mysore.

13.7.10 The Karnataka State Adult Education Council was having 14 Vidyapeethas in the State, for educating the rural folk in vocational skills including improved agricultural practices. Of these, 2 Vidyapeethas at Rotti-katte in Malavalli Taluk and Chara in Karkala Taluk, were started during the year.

13.7.11 The Project Officers, Assistant Project Officers and supervisors were awarded prizes for their good performance in the field of Adult Education.

13.7.12 A 5 days' training programme for supervisors and 10 days' training programme for Instructors were arranged in the newly opened projects of both Central and State Sectors, in co-ordination with the State Resources Centres.

13.8 Pre-university Education Board

13.8.01 The Pre-university Education Board was intended to impart education at the +2 stage, besides conducting the examinations of the pre-university education and to carry out the administration and academic responsibilities.

13.8.02 This Board located at Bangalore was a single unit set up headed by a Director. Sri. K. Narayana Bhat functioned as the Director during the year under report.

13.8.03 Budget provision made for the year under plan and non-plan items was Rs.9.60 lakhs and Rs.490.70 lakhs respectively.

13.8.04 During the year under report, 1,122 institutions in the State were imparting pre-university education. Of these, 189 were independent junior colleges, 736 composite junior colleges and 197 degree colleges conducting classes for pre-university education. Admissions made during the year figured at 1,85,141 to I year of the course and 1,76,234 to the II year of the course.

13.8.05 As usual, the Board conducted the annual examinations and the supplementary examinations in March/April and September/October 1986 respectively. The number of students who took the examination and passed stood at 1,96,984 and 67,099 during the March/April, 1986 and 1,00,076 and 21,027 during September/October, 1986.

13.8.06 . During the year, the syllabus of both I and II year of the Pre-university course was revised. All the language text books for both the years were prepared at the workshops held at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. Text-Books for the I year of the course were printed and distributed.

13.9 Directorate of Collegiate Education

13.9.01 The Directorate of Collegiate Education was responsible for providing higher education to students in liaison with the universities in the State, there by administering all the Government and Private aided as well as unaided

colleges coming under the control of universities in the State. The Directorate was also empowered to sanction various scholarships, fee concessions etc., given to students by both the State and Central Government and also to recover the Central Government's loan scholarship amounts.

13.9.02 The Directorate, with headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Director. He was assisted by several officers and staff at the headquarters. There were 5 Regional Officers headed by Deputy Directors at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad and Gulbarga. Dr. Smt. P. Selvie Das continued to function as the Director during the year.

13.9.03 During the year, 343 additional posts were sanctioned, 33 First Division Clerks selected through the Karnataka Public Service Commission and 5 Watchmen were appointed during the year. The staff position of the department including those of Government colleges as on 31.3.1986 was as follows:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A'	373	156	14	6
2.	Group 'B'	1,672	1,127	72	15
3.	Group 'C'	970	441	43	12
4.	Group 'D'	1,199	627	118	32
	Total	**4,214**	**2,351**	**247**	**65**

The total working strength in private colleges during the year stood at 11,404, of whom, 705 and 141 belonged to SC and ST respectively.

13.9.04 The budget allotment, the expenditure incurred and the receipts accrued to the Directorate for the year were, 3,033.54 lakhs, Rs.3,399.76 lakhs and Rs.34.12 lakhs respectively.

13.9.05 About 28 officials and 10 officers of the department were deputed for trainings and seminars held both in the State as well as outside.

13.9.06 As at the end of the year 1985-86, there were 60 Government colleges and sanction was accorded for setting up of 16 Government First Grade Colleges at various places in the State. 203 private aided colleges were catering to the educational needs of the student community in the State. The enrolment in these Government as well as private colleges during the year was 2,70,151, of whom, 1,88,246 were boys and rest of them were girls. In addition, 79 private un-aided colleges, 14 evening colleges and 34 Law colleges were also functioning in the State.

13.9.07 The Department continued to extend during the year, various facilities like fee concessions, scholarships, stipends given by the State as well as Central Government. Special classes were conducted for the benefit of SC/ST students. Medical facilities were provided for the college students in Gulbarga, Madikeri and Mangalore. Eligible and poor students were given assistance from the amount collected for the students' welfare fund. The teachers and their children were given assistance from the amount collected for the teachers' welfare fund.

13.9.08 Out of 6,040 cases of recovery of National loan scholarship amount during the year recovery was done in 5,803 cases. The amount which was to be recovered and actually recovered during the year were Rs.109.14 lakhs and Rs.10.71 lakhs respectively.

13.9.09 During the year under report, 5 Lecturers of this department were deputed to higher studies viz., M.Phil/Ph.D under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission.

13.9.10 Other facilities like library, book bank. etc., were continued to be extended to the students during this year also.

13.10 Department of Public Libraries

13.10.01 The Department of Public Libraries continued to provide library service to the people of all ages in the State through the central, branch and mobile libraries. It was also responsible for the administration of the Public Libraries Act, 1965.

13.10.02 The Department with headquarters at Bangalore was having a State Central Library, 20 District Central Libraries, 11 City Central Libraies and several branch libraries and service centres. Director was the Head of the

Department assisted by a Deputy Librarian, Chief Librarians and an Administrative Assistant with subordinate staff. The District Central Libraries and City Central Libraries were headed by Chief Librarians. During the year under report, Shri V. Suryaprakash, Librarian, State Education Library, held the post of the Director.

13.10.03 Three First Division Clerks were appointed during the year. The staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986 was as shown below:-

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	1	1	1	—	—	—
2.	Group 'B'	33	32	30	2	3	1
3.	Group 'C'	672	617	457	160	34	4
4.	Group 'D'	381	340	314	26	51	11
	Total	**1,087**	**990**	**802**	**188**	**88**	**16**

13.10.04 The Plan allocation of budget and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.9.30 lakhs and Rs.5.66 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for non-plan were Rs.156.01 lakhs and Rs.150.65 lakhs. An amount of Rs.54.77 lakhs was collected as Library Cess for the year 1985-86.

13.10.05 The State Central Library was having the Copy right collections, Bibliographical collections etc., During the year under report, there was an addition of 5,778 books and 168 periodicals taking the total number of collections to 28,540 in the State Bureau of Copy Right collections at the end of the year. Similarly, there were 1,000 books and 245 periodicals for the blind in the State Library. A list of newly released books were prepared and the interlibrary loan facilities were extended to the City/District Central Libraries for borrowing books on loan system.

13.11 Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications

13.11.01 The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, basically a service oriented Department, was catering to the Printing requirements in respect of the publications, periodicals, government orders, gazettes, hand-books, forms, registers etc., of all the Government departments, Governor's and Legislature Secretariats, Karnataka Public Service Commission, Karnataka High Court and other autonomous bodies. It was also responsible for supplying the stationery articles including Kannada Typewriters and Duplicators to all the Government Departments.

13.11.02 Director was the head of the department, with Bangalore as its head-quarters. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Joint Director, one Senior Deputy Director, 5 Deputy Directors, 13 Assistant Directors (Technical and non-technical), one Medical Officer, one Labour Welfare Officer and one Police Inspector (to look after the security cell). In addition to the Central Press and the High Court Press, both at Bangalore, there were 2 branches one each at Dharwad and Gulbarga and one Small Printing Unit at Madikeri and branch book depots attached to these units, for the sale of Government Publications. The sub-urban press at Kenchenahalli near Kengeri, started during the year 1984-85, had started functioning with a Joint Director as its head and with 87 officials. The Dharawad and Gulbarga Branch presses were looked after by Deputy Directors and Madikeri Press by an Assistant Director.

13.11.03 Shri D. Narashimahaiah continued to be the Director during the the year under report.

13.11.04 Following was the staff position of the department at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1.	Group A	9	8	8	—	—	—
2.	Group B	14	13	12	1	1	1
3.	Group C	1,287	1,194	1,145	49	182	11
4.	Group D	1,017	919	909	10	125	6
	Total	**2,327**	**2,134**	**2,074**	**60**	**308**	**18**

13.11.05 The plan and non-plan expenditure of the department for the year 1985-86 was of Rs.38.89 lakhs and Rs.734.03 lakhs respectively. Revenue earnings of the department during the year amounted to Rs.129.19 lakhs.

13.11.06 Following is the brief account of work done during the year by the department through all its printing units in the state.

Particulars	Unit	Govt. Central Press B'lore	High Court Press B'lore	Govt. Branch Press Gulbarga	Govt. Branch Press Madikeri	Govt. Branch Press Dharwad	Govt. sub-urban Press Kenchenahalli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pages composed	(No.)	89,965	5,000	2,700	4,193	10,420	1,085
Impressions printed	(in lakhs)	609.46	25.00	170.76	121.66	269.50	496.48
Books bound including those stiched	(")	41.77	0.26	—	2.31	—	—
Ruling, Hand Embossing and off set printing impressions printed	(")	172.73	—	7.69	16.91	—	—
Weekly Gazettes, lottery tickets etc., printed	(")	651.01	—	—	—	—	—

13.11.07 About 5,046 pages of the budget document of 1986-87 were printed and supplied. Besides, Departmental Annual Administration Reports, Civil lists, Enquiry Committee Reports, Calendars, Diaries, Brochures, Children's day flags etc., were also printed and supplied.

13.11.08 During the year under report, 2,050 Kannada Typewriters were purchased and 1,759 were distributed to various departments.

CHAPTER-14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SECRETARIAT

14.1 Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services

14.1.01 The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services in the State was responsible for providing curative and preventive health services to people by implementing the various National and State Health Programmes, through its net work of various types of Health and Medical Institutions in the State.

14.1.02 The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services was headed by a Director, with its headquarters at Bangalore. At the headquarters, he was assisted by one Additional Director, 9 Joint Directors, 16 Deputy Directors, one Chief Administrative Officer and a Chief Accounts Officer-Cum-Financial Adviser with supporting staff. There were 4 Divisional Offices of the department, one each at all the Revenue Divisional Headquarters, headed by 4 Divisional Joint Directors of Health and Family Welfare Services, who in turn, were responsible for the supervision and effective implementation of various programmes and policies of the Directorate. Similarly, District Health and Family Welfare Officers, Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers and the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres, were responsible for looking after the Directorate's work at the District, Sub-divisional and Block level set up respectively.

14.1.03 During the year under report, Dr. J.L. Javare Gowda upto 13.2.1986 and Dr. A . Narayana Rao from 14.2.1986 to the end of the year, held the post of the Director.

14.1.04 During the year under report, 565 additional posts were sanctioned in different cadres. The sanctioned strength of the department as on 31.3.1986 was 50,632 and 40,645 posts were filled-up. Of the working strength, 22,741 were males and 17,904 were females. Persons representing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the department during the year were 5,935 and 1,189 respectively.

14.1.05 The budget provision and the expenditure incurred during the year were as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Budget provision	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan Schemes	4,072.70	3,807.28
2.	Non-Plan Schemes	5,956.85	5,299.34
	Total	**10,029.55**	**9,106.62**

14.1.06 The department continued to render medical relief to people through a net work of various health/medical institutions i.e., 13 Non-teaching District Hospitals, 7 major hospitals and 3 Epidemic disease hospitals and others in the State. Totally, there were 1,863 health/medical institutions in the State, with 26,646 beds. Of these, 1.564 were rural institutions and 299 were urban institutions. The composition of bed strength in these institutions was 4,348 and 22,298 respectively. The institution-population as well as bed population ratios during the year (based on the projected population of 1986) worked out to 22,553 and 1,577 respectively.

14.1.07 X-Ray facilities were made available in all the District/Major Hospitals. General Hospitals in 111 taluks, were provided with X-Ray plants and 15 X-Ray Plants were installed at the below taluk level institutions.

14.1.08 Eight districts which had been identified as endemic areas for cholera were, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad, Bijapur, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Mysore. The cholera combat team units were functioning in 5 of these districts attending the anticipatory cholera innoculations, investigation and control of the disease. Incidence of attacks and deaths during the year were 819 and 46 in respect of cholera and 8,011 and 390 for Gastroenterities. 12,31,840 cholera innoculations were done; 98,650 drinking water resources and 10,258 houses were disinfected. 1,113 dysentry cases were reported from three districts viz., Kolar, Mysore and Kodagu. 135 attacks and 53 deaths had occured in 4 districts viz., Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and Mandya due to Japanese Encephalitis during the year. Similarly, 907 attacks and 18 deaths were reported on account of the Kyasanur Forest Disease. Out of 777 specimen of humans, monkeys and arthopods examined, 128 were found positive for KFD virus. 416 cases of Handigodu Syndrome disease were detected in Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. During the year, 19,644 villages of 146 taluks covering 18 districts were identified as scarcity affected areas. Drugs worth Rs.75.00 lakhs were supplied under the scarcity relief operations to the needy institutions during the year

14.109 Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance, the Government of India continued to supply insecticides, anti Malaria drugs, microscopes, etc., The incidence of Malaria during the year had gone up by 15.5%. Out of 35,211 cases detected,

radical treatment was given to 29,890 positive cases. The Urban Malaria Scheme was functioning in the towns and cities of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Hospet, Raichur, Hassan, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Bagalkote. The incidence of Malaria was very low in the operational areas of this scheme.

14.1.10 6 Filaria Control Units, 12 Night Clinics and one Filaria Survey Unit, functioning in various parts of the State, provided treatment to the detected cases and also to control the disease. During the year, of the 23,453 persons examined, 487 Micro-Filaria carriers and 641 disease cases were detected.

14.1.11 Ten government T.B. Hospitals, 18 T.B. wards in General Hospitals, 9 Private/Local Body Hospitals, one State T.B. Centre, with a total bed strength of 3,457, functioning in the State during the year, were involved in the detection, treatment and control programmes. During the year, under the National T.B. Control Programme, 55,487 new cases were detected and 7.23 lakh B.C.G. vaccinations were done. One T.B. Rehabilitation and After Care Centre at T.B. Hospital Bangalore, continued to provide training to ex-T.B. patients in various trades like weaving, mat-weaving, tailoring, etc., for a period of one year.

14.1.12 The National programme for the control of blindness was continued to be implemented during the year in the Minto Regional Institution of Ophthalmology, 18 District Hospitals, 178 PHCs and in the Department of Ophthalmology in the three Medical Colleges viz., The Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, JJM Medical College, Davanagere and J.N Medical College, Belgaum, for providing advanced ophthalmic services to people. Besides, 4 Mobile Ophthalmic Units, one each at the 4 Divisional Headquarters of the State, which were attached to the Minto Hospital, Bangalore, K.R. Hospital, Mysore, District Hospitals of Belgaum and Gulbarga respectively and one District Mobile Ophthalmic unit attached to the Chigateri General Hospital, Davanagere, conducted eye camps and provided clinical Ophthalmic services in rural areas These units also provided medical and surgical treatment and also eye health education. There were 4 Ophthalmic Assistants/Refractionist Training Schools in the 4 Government Medical Colleges, viz.. Minto Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Bangalore attached to the Bangalore Medical College and Medical Colleges at Mysore, Bellary and Hubli. During the year 50,263 cataract operations were conducted against an annual target of 70,000 and spectacles were distributed free of cost to the poor patients who underwent cataract

operations at the Government Hospitals and at Camps conducted in rural areas by the Mobile Ophthalmic Units in the state.

14.1.13 The State Government sanctioned during the year under report, various types of Leprosy Units/Centres in different parts of the State as well as the other components, as per the guidelines of the Government of India, under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme. Both in-patient and out-patient facilities were provided at the 260 bedded Leprosy Hospital at Bangalore. 20 Voluntary Organisations, in collaboration with the Government Agencies, were engaged in providing relief work to Leprosy patients in the community. Multi-Drug Treatment Project was introduced in Belgaum and Dharwad districts with the aid of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation. 24,204 Leprosy cases were detected and 8,759 cases were cured in the State under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

14.1.14 The Public Health Institute, Bangalore, a State level laboratory, continued to be the centre for the manufacture of vaccine and analysis of food and water samples etc., It was also the referral laboratory for the peripheral laboratories in the State, and was exercising technical supervision over them. Following-were the achievements of the Institute during the year:

1. **Senior Chemist and Public Analysis (Food Section) (including Flying Squad Section)**

This was a State level food and water laboratory and a referral laboratory for the Karnataka Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Analysis of food samples received from the Local Bodies, PHCs,. Government Institutions, Government Hospitals and private parties and the samples collected under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the chemical analysis of water samples as well as industrial effluents and sewarages received from the industries, were being done. It also analysed the food samples collected from Notified Areas under the provision of PFA Act., 1954. During the year, a total of 4,233 food and water samples as well as effluents and sewerage were analysed. Apart from this, 12 Assistant Surgeons of the Bangalore City Corporation were trained as Food Inspectors.

2. The Chemical Examiner (Medico Legal Section) was analysing the samples of trap cases referred by the Vigilance Commission, clinical samples

of blood and urine in suspected drunken cases referred from Railways and Defence Authorities, samples of Spirituous medicinal preparations, liquors, intoxicants etc., from the Excise Authorities etc., and the reports were being sent to the concerned. The State level Chemical Examiners' Laboratory would provide necessary guidance to the 9 Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners' Laboratories in the State at Bangalore, Dharwad, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Mysore, Mangalore and Raichur, which were authorised to issue the certificates except in vigilance and medico legal cases. In all, 1,688 samples, received from various sources were analysed.

3. The Bacteriological Section manufactured 14.86 lakh MLs. of Cholera Vaccine and 86,600 MLs of Typhoid Vaccine. Out of a total of 6,341 samples of motion, urine, blood, food, water, etc., received for bacteriological diagnosis, 1,418 samples were proved with positive results. 18 Junior Laboratory Technicians of the Department were given training at the Institute in Microbiology, Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Food and Water Analysis. The Vaccine Institute at Belgaum, during the year, manufactured 23.33 lakh MLs. of Anti Rabies Vaccine and supplied to all the Government Institutions of the department and to those run by local bodies in the State.

14.1.15 Progress achieved under the Family Welfare and M.C.H Programme as well as the School Health Programme of the department during the year was as mentioned in the following tables;

(I) Family Welfare and MCH Programme

(No.)

Sl. No.	Programme	Target for the year	Progress achieved
1	2	3	4
1. Family Welfare			
i)	Sterilisation	3,36,000	3,42,169
ii)	I.U.D.	1,60,000	1,68,545
iii)	C.C. users	2,00,000	1,59,770
iv)	O.P. users	63,000	44,538

1	2	3	4
2.	**M.C.H.**		
	i) D.P.T	9,00,000	9,40,618
	ii) D.T.	5,50,000	6,04,973
	iii) T.T.	8,20,000	7,57,063
	iv) Mother Beneficiaries	9,00,000	8,59,,677
	v) Children Beneficiaries	9,00,000	7,93,079
3.	**Dais Trained**	**4,000**	**3,758**

II. School Health Programme

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number
1	2	3
1.	PHCs under comprehensive school health programme	100
2.	Primary schools	9,284
3.	Pupils in 1st.Std.	3,29,300
4.	1st Std. children examined	47,974
5.	1st Std. children found defective	5,329
6.	1st Std.children followed up.	1,897
7.	**Immunisation Services**	
	i. D & T Vaccine given to children	
	1st dose	1,06,886
	2nd dose	1,01,899
	Booster dose	3,812
	ii. Typhoid Vaccine given to children	
	1st dose	90,182
	2nd dose	63,217
	Booster dose	1,523

1	2	3
	iii. TT Vaccine given to children	
	1st dose	40,559
	2nd dose	28,448
	Booster dose	2,274
	(iv)BCG Vaccine given to children	**30,911**
8.	Schools supplied with kits	695
9.	Teachers trained in school health	1,516
10.	Medical Officers trained in school health .	415
11.	Schools covered with lunch programme	943

14.1.16. The activities of the Bureau of Nutrition in the State during the year were as mentioned below.

A massive dose of 2 lakh International Units of Vit. 'A' concentrate, was oraly administered to the children in the age group of of 1 to 5 years at six monthly interval, to prevent the severity of Vit 'A' deficiency leading to blindness. Out of a targeted 25 lakh children, 18.38 lakh and 19.04 lakh children were given with I and II dose respectively. To assess the nutritional status of the tribal communities and also to suggest for improvement of their dietary habits and health/nutrition status, the survey of Malekudiya Tribes in Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Dskshina Kannada districts and Marati Tribes in Dakshina Kannada district was continued during the year. Eight Mobile Nutrition and Demonstration Units organised 1,268 home level cooking demonstrations, 1,522 group talks, 856 exhibitions and 607 film shows, on Nutrition and Family Welfare, in all covering 8 districts viz., Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga for educating the rural population in general and pregnant and nursing mothers in particular, on the importance of nutrition etc., Out of a target of 21.30 lakh beneficiaries among children and nursing and pregnant mothers to be provided with BCG, DPT, Polio, DT & TT vaccines, 15.14 lakhs were covered under the Integrated Child Development Scheme. Similarly, under the Bidar Integrated Rural Development (BIRD) Project, with UNICEF's aid, the target set for administration of BCG, DPT, Polio and TT, was 81,800 of which 67,003 was the coverage. During the year,

Universal Immunisation Programme was sanctioned and implemented in the 2 selected districts viz.,Kolar and Hassan, under the expanded programme of immunisation to control the common childhood diseases and also to reduce the infant mortality rate. The State level officer for the Expanded Programme of Immunisation, the District Health and Family Welfare Officers, 192 Doctors, 1,347 Health Assistants and 19 Refrigeration users of these two districts were given training under the universal immunisation programme. The target and achievement under different immunisation programmes during the year were as follows:-

(No.)

Sl. No.	Vaccine	Target	Achievement	
			Primary	Booster
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Polio	9,00,000	7,69,886	1,62,471
2.	BCG	9,00,000	8,88,109	—
3.	Measles	1,05,000	35,124	—
4.	Typhiod	5,05,000	3.08,953	—
5.	TT			
a)	Children of 10 years	3,00,000	1,37,652	—
b)	Children of 16 years	1,05,000	75,316	—

The target and achievement under the Universal Immunisation Programme in the selected districts of Kolar, Hassan and Bidar were as follows:

Sl. No.	Vaccine	Kolar District		Hassan District		Bidar District	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	DPT	47,400	71,310	33,700	45,526	20,000	25,146
2.	Polio	47,400	60,368	33,700	46,047	30,000	25,152
3.	BCG	47,400	60,643	33,700	51,974	30,000	28,099
4.	Measles	34,000	4,580	25,000	18,584	18,000	10,812
5.	T.T (Pregnant Women)	43,000	35,342	30,450	29,743	22,780	16,713

14.1.17. The Bureau of Health Education and Training had organised and conducted the Southern Zone World Health Organisation Workshop on Eye Health Education and produced the educational materials on health and other related informative aspects. It also organised several exhibitions in different parts of the State. The Bureau provided the Health Inspectors training to 525 In-service Personnel at 7 Health Inspectors' Training Centres. 239 Medical Officers and 363 Health Assistants were trained under the Multi Purpose Workers' Scheme (MPW).

14.1.18 Sanction was accorded during the year by the Government, for the implementation of the National School Health Programme under the Intensive Pilot Project Scheme in two districts viz., Belgaum and Dharwad, covering 4 PHCs in each district. The printed manuals, School, Health Records, Teaching Aids etc., were distributed to the District Health and Family Welfare Officers of these two districts, which were further to be supplied to the selected PHCs. 400 Primary School Teachers were given training under the School Health Programme.

14.1.19 The Government Medical Stores and the Central Medical Store of this department, during the year procured drugs worth Rs.12.26 crores and drugs worth Rs.11.40 crores were supplied to all the Health and Medical Institutions of the department. During the year, 735 Indenting Institutions, 181 Billing Institutions and 5,018 Non-indenting Institutions were supplied with drugs, dressing, chemicals, surgical instruments and equipments etc.,

14.1.20 The State Health Transport Organisation was having a fleet strength of 1,307.

14. 2 Directorate of Medical Education

14.2.01 The Directorate of Medical Education was incharge of the administration of all aspects of Medical Education for under-graduates and post graduates in the State, both in the Government and Private colleges. It was also imparting training to medical and para-medical staff.

14.2.02 The Director was the head of the department, who was assisted by a Joint Director, one Deputy Director, one General Adviser (Nursing) for technical matters and an Administrative Officer. The jurisdiction of the department covered all the Medical Colleges, Dental Colleges, College of Nursing and

Nursing Schools in the State. The academic aspects of these colleges were governed by the University regulations with the Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India and Nursing Council stipulations. Besides, the Director of Medical Education was incharge of selection panal for admission to under-graduate and post-graduate courses in Government/Private colleges, the college of Nursing and Nursing Schools.

14.2.03 The department was having a total sanctioned posts of 939 in the cadres of Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers, of which, 588 were filled-up and 102 of the working force belonged to Scheduled Caste.

14.2.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred during the year were as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan Schemes	672.93	310.96
2.	Non-Plan Schemes	2,826.12	2,730.58
	Total:	**3,499.05**	**3,041.54**

14.2.05 Out of 16 Medical Colleges functioning in the State during the year under report, 4 were Government Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Hubli and the remaining were private colleges. The capacity of these colleges was 550 and 1,545 respectively. The Government quota in private colleges was 342 seats, meant for the students from Karnataka without the payment of capitation fees and these were filled-up by the selection committee appointed by the Government. During the year, 452 students were selected for various post-graduate courses in different Medical Colleges of the State.

14.2.06 During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government in respect of the following:

(i) Establishment of school of Nursing at C.G. Hospital, Davanagere.

(ii) Starting of two private Medical Colleges, one each at Kolar and Bellur (Mandya district).

(iii) One post of Professor in [illegible]

(iv) Starting of post-graduate courses in Plastic Surgery and paediatric surgery.

(v) Purchase of equipments worth Rs.70.00 lakhs for various teaching Hospitals and;

(vi) Enhancement of the provision for drugs and chemicals.

14.2.07 The training programme for (i) Orthoplists, Refractionists and Ophthalmic Assistants; (ii) Dental Mechanics and Dental Hygienists; (iii) Junior Laboratory Technicians and X-Ray Technicians, were conducted at various Hospitals/Colleges in the State.

14.2.08 X-Ray and other sophisticated equipments were purchased and supplied to 9 hospitals all over the State.

14.2.09 20 Teaching Hospitals spread throughout the State, with a total bed strength of 10,241, as on 31.3.1986, treated as many as 2.68 lakh indoor and 45.22 lakh out-door patients during the year.

14. 3 Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy:

14.3.01 The Department was rendering health care services to people through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Sidda and Yoga systems of Medicine. The Department was also responsible for the regulations of manufacturing, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics and also the practice of medicine under these Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, through the enforcement of statutory provisions.

14.3.02 The Department was headed by a Director of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by an Administrative Officer and a Deputy Director (Unani). Dr. Channabasappa continued to be in the additional charge of the Director, Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

14.3.04 During the year under report, 2 posts of Deputy Directors were sanctioned, one for Unani and the other for other systems, of which, one post of Unani was filled-up.

14.3.04 A budgetary allotment of Rs.548.38 lakhs was made for the year 1985-86, of which, a sum of Rs.431.59 lakhs was for non-plan schemes, Rs.52.79 lakhs for plan and Rs.64.00 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes.

14.3.05 Besides providing curative services, the department continued to regulate the aspects like medical relief, medical education, drugs control and practice of medicine in these system. The following were the achievements of this department during the year.

I. Medical Relief:

There were 22 Hospitals and 405 Dispensaries which were providing medical relief to patients in all the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Out of 7 district level Ayurvedic Hospitals among 12 Hospitals in the State, 3 were teaching hospitals. The other 4 were in rural areas. The following were the three teaching hospitals;

(i) Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, a major composite hospital with 340 beds (225 beds for Ayurveda, 75 for Unani, 25 for Homoeopathy, 5 for Yoga and 10 for Siddha system) was providing inpatient facilities in these systems and was also serving as teaching hospital for Ayurveda and Unani systems of Medical education. X-Ray and Laboratory facilities were also available. The Eye Clinic of this Institute provided treatment to 11,506 persons for vision errors.

(ii) Government college of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore, with bed strength of 135 for Ayurveda, 25 for Unani and 5 for Yoga Therapy (total 165 beds) was providing treatment in these 3 systems. It was also having X-Ray and Laboratory facilities.

(iii) Taranath College Hospital at Bellary was having Laboratory facilities and a bed strength of 50 for Ayurveda and 5 for Yoga. Panchakarma Treatment was being given in all these 3 college hospitals.

There were 4 Unani Hospitals and 32 Dispensaries for Unani treatment in the State. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore was serving as a teaching hospital for the Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore, which was also having a Clinical Research Unit, established by the Government of India. There were also 2 Mini-Hospitals at Raichur (10 beds) and

Ramanagaram (6 beds) under this system. Further, there were one Government Homoeopathy Hospital with 25 beds at Bangalore and 10 dispensaries in Rural areas; 5 Nature cure clinics, one Siddha wing with 10 beds and one Yoga wing with 5 beds in the Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine. Yoga camps were being conducted regularly for Asthama and Diabetic Patients in teaching colleges at Mysore and Bangalore.

II. Medical Education:

(i) There were 8 Ayurveda colleges with affiliation to the Universities in respective areas-3 of them being run by Government and the others were aided private colleges which provided degree course in Ayurveda. The intake of these colleges was 25 except in the case of the Government College of Indian Medicine where it was 40. Post-graduate course in Ayurveda, with 100% central assistance, was offered at the Government college of Indian Medicine, Mysore, in Kayachikitsa and the Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore in Dravyaguna and Shalya Thantra. The intake capacity was 5 for each of these courses. A short term course in Modern Medicine was conducted at the Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore for Ayurveda and Unani graduates, with an intake of 100 and 15 respectively.

(ii) There were 10 Homoeopathic colleges in the State, two were Government Institutions (one at Somwarpet in Kodagu district and the other one newly sanctioned one by the Government during the year in Bangalore City which was yet to commence the course). The private colleges were offering the Diploma course.

(iii) One college for nature cure and yoga systems at Mysore, with an intake of 25 candidates, was offering Diploma in these subjects for Ayurveda graduates.

(iv) The 3 1/2 years' Nurses Training programme for 58 nurses, the 2 months' Massagists' Training Course in Panchakarma section for Group 'D' employees, 2 months' training course for Doctors in Eye Clinic and the Pharmacists Training Course in Ayurveda and Unani for 117 Pharmacists, were conducted at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

III. Drugs Control:

Under the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, there were 166 licensed manufacturers of Ayurveda Medicine, 8 for Unani Medicine and II for Homoeopathic drugs, with 49 wholesale and 87 retail sale licenses for the sale of drugs. The Government Central Pharmacy at Bangalore manufactured during the year Rs.31.75 lakh worth Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine and supplied them to all the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries and on demand to the Medical Practitioners, Centres and Dispensaries run by the Local Bodies. The medicinal plants required for the demonstration to students and green herbs required for the day-to-day use in hospitals, were being raised in the Herb gardens maintained in the colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary.

IV. Practice of Medicine:

There were two statutory Boards to regulate the practice of Medicine viz., The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Board, Bangalore, to regulate the practice in Ayurvedic, Unani and Integrated Systems of Medicines and the Karnataka Board of Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine for the regulation of practice in Homoeopathy system of Medicine as well as the medical education in this discipline. The number of Registered practitioners with these Boards, as on 31.12.1985, stood at 6,687 and 3,305 respectively.

14.3.06 During the year under report, one Doctor from Ayurveda system and 3 Doctors from Homoeopathy system were awarded Gold Medals, for the meritorious services rendered by them in the respective fields. Also monthly pension of Rs.250/- was sanctioned to 3 professionals in Ayurveda system and one each in Unani, Homoeopathy and Nature cure and Yoga systems.

14.4 Department of Drugs Control

14.4.01 Department of Drugs Control was engaged in maintaining the standard quality of drugs and cosmetics, being manufactured and distributed in the State, through the enforcement of statutory obligations and also to make them available to the public at controlled prices.

14.4.02 The Drugs Controller was the head of the department with his headquarters at Bangalore. At the head office, he was assisted by an Additional Drugs Controller and one Deputy Drugs Controller and three Assistant Drugs Controllers with supporting staff. There were six divisional level offices of this

department at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Mysore, each having jurisdiction over 3 or more districts. Each of the Divisional and District Offices were headed by an Assistant Drugs Controller and one Drugs Inspector. Besides, there was one Drugs Testing Laboratory and a Government College of Pharmacy, both at Bangalore. During the year, Sri. S.S. Kattishettar, functioned as the Drugs Controller.

14.4.03 The following was the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	31	23	21	2	1	—
2.	Group 'B'	60	53	50	3	1	1
3.	Group 'C'	190	171	121	50	14	1
4.	Group 'D'	118	101	101	—	28	4
	Total	**399**	**348**	**293**	**55**	**44**	**6**

14.4.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the department for the year were as furnished in the table below.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan Schemes	80.21	65.89
2.	State Plan Schemes	4.84	3.74
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6.50	7.03
	Total	**91.55**	**76.66**

14.4.05 The department continued to enforce 8 statutory enactments relating to drugs and cosmetics. Powers of enforcement of drugs laws in respect of Homoeopathy were transferred to the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

The following were the activities carried out by the department during the year:

(i) 338 manufacturing, 10,365 selling premises and 323 hospitals were inspected. Out of 85 compliants received under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, 78 were fully investigated and the rest were under investigation. 16 prosecutions were launched during the year, adding to the 61 carried over from the previous year. Out of a total of 77 prosecutions, only 10 were decided.

(ii) There were 308 Allopathic and 63 Cosmetics manufacturing licences in force, with 221 and 63 manufacturers respectively. 89 fresh licences were issued during the year. 206 additional products were permitted to be manufactured in the State. As at the end of the year, there were 9,004 drug selling premises in the State.

(iii) 25 prosecutions launched under the Drugs (price control) Orders, 1979, were pending at the beginning of the year. 20 prosecutions were launched during the year. Only 5 prosecutions were decided and other 40 remained pending.

(iv) A total 900 Kgs. of different types of narcotics viz., codeine, ethyl morphine and medicinal opium, were allotted during the year to the manufacturers of drugs, for processing into dosage forms. Two fresh licences were granted under the Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966 during the year.

14.4.06 The Drugs testing laboratory at Bangalore, headed by 2 Superintendents, one each for administration and laboratory work, was engaged in the analysis of all types of Drugs and Cosmetics except vaccine and sera. The Laboratory with four sections, viz., (i) Pharmaceutical Chemistry, (ii) Microbiology, (iii) Pharmacognosy and (iv) Pharmacology, was also having a full fledged animal house. The Laboratory received 3,074 samples for test during the year, apart from 302 samples brought forward from the previous year taking the

total to 3,376. Of these, 2,799 samples were tested. Of the samples tested, 288 were not found to be of standard quality. These samples were pertaining to States of Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry. A sum of Rs.1.92 lakhs was collected as testing fee for having tested the samples received from manufacturers and the samples collected by Drugs Inspectors and Rs.1,035 from the sale of animals.

14.4.07 The Government College of Pharmacy was headed by a Principal, assisted by 6 Professors, 9 Assistant Professors and 14 lecturers. Diploma, Degree and Postgraduate courses in pharmaceutical technology, pharmacology and pharmacognosy were being offered at this college. Sanction was accorded during the year, to start the course in one more discipline viz; pharmaceutical technology. During the year, 22 of the 25 students who had appeared for the Final B.Pharma Examination and all the 20 students, who had appeared for the M.Pharma examination had passed in the examinations.

14.4.08 The Drugs Control Department was also empowered to enforce the regulations of the Pharmacy Council of India at Diploma level in the State. The Board of Examining Authority, under the Chairmanship of the Drugs Controller, with the Deputy Drugs Controller, as Member-Secretary conducted pharmacy examinations at Diploma level and awarded certificates. Out of 65 diploma and 15 degree colleges for pharmacy education sanctioned by the Government, 39 diploma and 12 degree colleges were functioning. During the year, 5,848 and 3,719 students had appeared for the preliminary and Final D.Pharma examinations respectively, out of which, 1,839 and 1,413 students had passed.

14.4.09 The Karnataka State Pharmacy Council constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, with the Deputy Drugs Controller as its President, was having 7,430 registered pharmacists on the register as on 31.3.1986. Of them, 627 were registered during the year under reference.

14.4.10 Day-to-day requirements of chemicals, solvents and other laboratory equipment worth Rs.1.82 lakhs were purchased to the Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.

CHAPTER – 15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS, CADA, ELECTRICITY AND IRRIGATION SECRETARIAT

15.1. Communications and Buildings – South Zone, Bangalore

15.1.01. The main objectives of the department were to (i) take up the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and all the State Government as well as Government aided buildings; (ii) execute works pertaining to special schemes like NREP, RLEGP, Harijanwadas, Sethubandhanas, scarcity relief measures etc., and (iii) investigate and execute the works pertaining to Minor Ports and Fisheries Ports.

15.1.02. Prior to 2-9-1985 this zone was functioning with 10 circles. Consequent on the bifurcation of the zone into 2 zones viz., North and South, from 2-9-1985, its jurisdiction was confined to only 6 circles with 24 divisions and 124 sub-divisions. The zone with headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Chief Engineer. At the headquarters he was assisted by 6 Deputy Chief Engineers, 13 Technical Assistants, one Registrar, one Accounts Officer, one Joint Director of Statistics and subordinate staff. The circle, division and sub-division offices were headed by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. During the year under report, Sri. S. Rudraiah held the post of the Chief Engineer from 1-4-1985 to 25-6-1985 and Sri. N.R. Venkatesha Prasad thereafter.

15.1.03. The following was the staff position of the zone as on 31-3-1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	38	37	37	—	3	—
2.	Group 'B'	418	416	412	4	44	7
3.	Group 'C'	2,014	1,927	1,798	129	158	49
4.	Group 'D'	792	649	617	32	105	25
	Total	**3,262**	**3,029**	**2,864**	**165**	**310**	**81**

15.1.04. Revenue of Rs.225.28 lakhs was accrued to the zone. The budget allotment and expenditure of the zone for the year figured at Rs.100.14 crores and Rs.88.45 crores. An additional amount of Rs.25.32 crores was spent on scarcity relief, NREP, RLEGP and such other relief works.

15.1.05. During the year under report, 232 building works, 155 road works and 49 bridge works were taken up at a cost of Rs.43.47 lakhs, Rs.12.42 lakhs and Rs.7.28 lakhs respectively. During the year, 51kms. of roads under state sector, 154kms. of district roads and 87kms. of rural roads under MNP, 7kms. under ICRC and 100kms. under approach roads to Harijanwadas were constructed.

15.2 Communication and Buildings, North Zone, Dharwad

15.2.01 The Communication and Buildings Zone was bifurcated into two separate zones, as Communication and Buildings, North Zone at Dharwad and South Zone at Bangalore on 2nd September 1985. The main objective of the zone was the construction and maintenance of roads, all State Government buildings and bridges in the North Zone and also to look after the works under various other schemes like NREP, RLEGP etc,.

15.2.02 The Zone headed by a Chief Engineer, was having its headquarters at Dharwad. The Zone was having 4 circles at Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwad and Gulbarga, with a total of 23 Divisions and 108 Sub-Divisions. The Chief Engineer was assisted at the headquarters by 3 Deputy Chief Engineers, 7 Technical Assistants, one Registrar, one Accounts Officer and other staff. The Circle, Division and Sub-Divisional Offices were looked after by Superintendent Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. During the year under report, Sri. S.Rudraiah held the post of Chief Engineer of this zone.

15.2.03 A total of 29 additional posts were sanctioned during the year. The following was the staff position of the zone as at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	69	65	65	–	5	1
2.	Group 'B'	471	438	435	3	32	9
3.	Group 'C'	1,791	1,613	1,581	32	89	13
4.	Group 'D'	640	499	498	1	78	18
	Total	**2,971**	**2,615**	**2,579**	**36**	**204**	**41**

15.2.04 The revenue earned and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year were Rs.192.48 lakhs and Rs.5,018.82 lakhs respectively.

15.2.05 During the year under report, the Zone was having a road length of 31,174 kms under its jurisdiction. Out of this, 4,075 kms were National High ways, 6,508 kms important District Roads, 2,639 kms Other District Roads and 17,952kms Village Roads. During the year under report, 53 road works, 34 building works and 9 bridge works were taken up at a cost of Rs.202.94 lakhs, Rs.197.69 lakhs and Rs.43.55 lakhs respectively.

15.2.06 Construction of roads to a total length of 120kms was completed during the year, against a target of 139kms. 212 building works were completed during the year.

15.3 Irrigation Department, South Zone, Mysore

15.3.01 The South Zone of the Irrigation Department, with headquarters at Mysore was formed with a view to expedite the completion of Cauvery Basin Projects and a few medium projects. The jurisdiction of this zone extended to the Revenue Districts of the State viz., Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Shimoga, Bangalore, Hassan, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chickmagalur and part of Bellary district. Besides the construction of 5 major and 10 medium irrigation projects, minor irrigation works like tanks, pick-ups, river channels, lift irrigation scheme coming under the command of the major and medium irrigation projects were also looked after by this zone. The Zone was also incharge of the irrigation management of the potential created under the on-going projects like Bhadra, Kabini, Harangi, Taraka etc.

15.3.02 The Irrigation, South Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer whose headquarters was at Mysore. There were 4 Circles viz; (i) Kabini Project Circle at Mysore (ii) Irrigation Construction Circle at Mysore (iii) Harangi Project Circle at Kushalnagar and (iv) Bhadra Project Circle near Lakkavalli, alongwith 22 divisions and 87 sub-divisions. The Circle, Division and Sub-Division offices were under the control of Superintending, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. The Planning and Designs Wing headed by a Superintending Engineer at the head office, was in the overall charge of planning and designing as well as the quality control aspects of all the irrigation projects of this Zone.

15.3.03 Sri. N.R. Venkatesh Prasad was the Chief Engineer of the Zone upto 24-6-1985, who was succeeded by Sri. N.Ramachandra.

15.3.04 The sanctioned and the working strength of Zone during the year were 2,365 and 1,943. Of the working strength, 218 and 48 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes and Tribes respectively.

15.3.05 The budget grant and expenditure for the year 1985-86 were Rs.43.12 crores and Rs.43.53 crores respectively.

15.3.06 The following were the achievements of the Zone during the year as well as cumulative.

(In Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Irrigation potential envisaged to be created	Targeted potential during 1985-86	Potential created during 1985-86	Cumulative potential created upto 31-3-1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kabini	87,897	6,000	6,053	35,614
2.	Harangi	54,491	6,500	6,565	23,849
3.	K.R. Sagar Right Bank (Varuna) Canal	32,375	–	–	395
4.	Arkavathy	6,235	–	–	–
5.	Chikklihole	2,752	500	64	580
6.	Uduthorchalla	6,599	–	–	–
7.	Nallur Amanikere	1,300	241	241	1,300
8.	Iggalur	4,332	856	–	520
9.	Diversion of CRP to SR Project (Stabilisation of the existing atchkat)				
10.	Bhadra	1,05,570	–	40	1,03,941
11.	Taraka	8,906	250	250	6,048
12.	Theetha	1,214	–	213	1,214
13.	Feeder Canal to Ranikere	3,829	–	–	283
14.	Modernisation of K.R. Sagar Canals	(Improvement to canal system)			
15.	Manchanabele	3,846	–	–	–
	Total	**3,19,446**	**14,347**	**13,436**	**1,73,744**

15.3.07 The Zone was entrusted with [illegible]
projects viz; (i) K.R. Sagar, (ii) Nugu Reservoir, (iii) Chikklihole, (iv) Gundal, (v) Hebbala Tank, (vi) Suvarnavathy, (vii) Tunga Anicut, (viii) Bhadra Anicut and (ix) Jambadahalla. The extent of atchkat under the maintenance by the Zone in respect of these projects was 1,14,361 hectares.

15.3.08 An atchkat of 1,08,504 hectares were covered under the minor irrigation works coming under the major and medium irrigation projects. There were 991 tanks, 19 pickups, 326 river channels and 31 lift irrigation schemes in the Zone.

15.3.09 The work of re-doing of illumination of Brindavan Gardens taken up during 1982-83 was completed during the year, except for minor balance works.

15.4 Irrigation Department, North Zone, Belgaum

15.4.01 The main objective of Irrigation North Zone was to step up the tempo in the Irrigation Projects in the North Zone of the State. The Zone was incharge of the construction of dam, canals and maintenance work of Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Dudhaganga Major Irrigation Project, Harinala - a medium project and Hippargi Barrage Scheme works.

15.4.02 The Zone with its headquarters at Belgaum was headed by a Chief Engineer. There were 3 circles viz., (i) the MLBCCC Navilutheertha, (ii) MRBCCC, Dharwad and (iii) GRBCCC Hidkal Dam, with a total of 15 Divisions and 66 Sub-Divisions. 2 Quality Control Divisions with 7 Sub-Divisions were attached to the Superintending Engineer's (Designs) Office and Central Office respectively. The Central and Circle Offices were headed by Superintending Engineers whereas, the Divisions and Sub-Divisions were headed by Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively.

15.4.03 During the year under report, Sri. B.A.Raddi was holding the charge of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation (North) Belgaum upto 17-6-1985 and Sri. S.Haladappa continued thereafter till the end of the year.

15.4.04 The budget provision made for the Zone for the year 1985-86 under Plan and Non-Plan programmes were Rs.21.56 crores and Rs.5.64 crores against which an expenditure of Rs.21.40 crores and Rs.5.67 crores was incurred under these heads respectively.

15.4.05 The total potential envisaged for creation under the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha projects were 2.18 lakh hectares and 3.17 lakh hectares, of which 6,000 hectares and 4,200 hectares were programmed to be done during the year under reference. The actual and cumulative potential created as on 31-3-1986 were 4,568/1.35 lakh hectares and 3,773/1.62 lakh hectares respectively under these two projects. The investigation work of canal in respect of the Dudhaganga and Harinala projects, was under progress. The Command area survey to the extent of 80,000 acres in respect of the Hippargi Barrage Scheme was done.

15.5 Department of Minor Irrigation, Bangalore

15.5.01 The main objective of the Minor Irrigation Zone was to create irrigation potential in the works having an atchkat upto 2,000 hectares, through tanks, anicuts/pickups, lift irrigation schemes, bhanderas, barrages etc. The Zone was also entrusted with the maintenance of 17 Medium Irrigation Projects and the execution of Anti-Sea erosion works.

15.5.02 The Zone was having its headquarters at Bangalore, with a Chief Engineer as its head. There were 5 circle offices, 25 divisional offices and 107 sub-divisional offices, which were looked after by the Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively.

15.5.03 During the year under report Sri. N. Ramachandraiah continued to be the Chief Engineer upto 20-6-1985 and Sri. G. Basavaraj held the post from 21-6-1985 onwards till 31-3-1986.

15.5.04 The staff position of the Zone as on 31-3-1986 was as furnished in the table below.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	40	40	40	–	2	1
2.	Group 'B'	786	735	730	5	26	10
3.	Group 'C'	1,944	1,389	1,340	49	55	14
4.	Group 'D'	481	245	245	–	25	1
	Total	**3,251**	**2,409**	**2,355**	**54**	**108**	**26**

year 1985-86 were as furnished hereunder:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	22.73	24.27
2.	Non-Plan	28.71	27.14
	Total	**51.44**	**51.41**

15.5.06 The following were the achievements of the Zone during the year:

(i) A total of 235 works with an atchkat of 8,904 hectares, were targeted for the year against which 229 works were completed, creating a potential of 9,746 hectares. Of the works completed, 47 and 11 works with a creation of 3,684 hectares and 362 hectares of irrigation potential, were coming under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region (IDWGR) respectively. The other items of programme in this category included the World Bank Aid Tank Irrigation Projects, Gangakalyan, Tribal Sub-plan etc.

(ii) 26,536 Minor Irrigation Works were taken up during the year. The cumulative irrigation potential created as on 31-3-1986 was 9.17 lakh hectares. A wall length of 1.89kms. was constructed in the coastal districts of the State, under the anti-sea erosion works.

(iii) There were 79 World Bank assisted Tank Projects on hand as at the end of March 1986, including the 14 additional projects. Detailed survey work was completed in respect of all these projects. The re-survey work was in progress in respect of 6 works out of 21 works. During the year, 31 works out of 32, were completed, thereby creating and irrigation potential of 3,202 hectares.

(iv) Sanction was accorded during the year by the Government of India, for the release of 21 hectares of forest land of Durgadahalla Project and also approval for the release of forest land in respect of Bheemanahalli project was given by the Centre.

(v) Out of a target of 116 works under the Gangakalyana Scheme for the benefit of SCs, STs, BCs and other minorities, 108 works were tackled with the creation of 1,025 hectares of fresh potential. All the 10 works targeted under the Minor Irrigation Plan including the Tribal Sub-Plan were completed, which led to the creation of an irrigation potential of 127 hectares.

(vi) Under the scarcity and regular works of the National Rural Employment Programme, 28.52 lakh and 15.01 lakh mandays of employment was generated during the year. An employment of 9.81 lakh mandays was generated under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(vii) The Quality Control Division of the Zone, conducted tests on a total of 50,358 samples during the year.

15.6 National Highway Zone, Bangalore

15.6.01 The National Highway Zone was incharge of the construction, development, maintenance and investigation of the National Highways and the works coming under the centrally sponsored schemes for State Roads/Bridges of Inter-State as well as economic importance and those works financed from the Central Road Fund.

15.6.02 The Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer, who was assisted at the Central Office by a Superintending Engineer, One Registrar and Technical and Administrative assistants. The Zone was having two circles located at Bangalore and Dharwar with a total of 6 Divisions and 25 Sub-Divisions inclusive of 2 Quality Control Sub-Divisions at Bangalore and Dharwar. These Circles, Divisions and Sub-Divisions were looked after by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. Besides, there were two Special Land Acquisition Officers at Bangalore and Dharwar to expedite the Land Acquisition cases, for formation of National Highways.

15.6.03 During the year under report, the following persons held the post of the Chief Engineer of this Zone.

i) Sri. S.Haladappa upto 15-5-1985 and from 10-6-1985 to 15-6-1985;
ii) Sri. M.N.Narasegowda, I/c from 15-5-1985 to 10-6-1985 and from 15-6-1985 to 26-6-1985;
iii) Sri. S.Rudraiah from 26-6-1985 to 10-7-1985;
iv) Sri. T.Ranganna from 10-7-1985 onwards.

15.6.04 During the year under report, 6 posts of Revenue Supervisors i.e. one to each of the 6 Divisions, were sanctioned. The sanctioned strength of the Zone as on 31-3-1986 was 506, of which 456 posts were filled-up; 425 of the working personnel were males and the rest females. The representation of SC and ST were 39 and 9 respectively.

15.6.05 A sum of Rs.120.68 lakhs was realised as revenue in the form of the toll collected on vehicles using bridges costing Rs.25.00 lakhs or more, constructed and completed on National Highways and thrown open for traffic on or after 1-4-1976. The plan and non-plan expenditure of the Zone for the year 1985-86 were Rs.85.80 lakhs and Rs.51.61 lakhs. The grants allotted under the Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored schemes were Rs.1,549.98 lakhs and Rs.212.15 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.1,608.46 lakhs and Rs.137.41 lakhs respectively was incurred.

15.6.06 7 National Highways were under the jurisdiction of this Zone, with a total length of 1,968.20kms. in the State. Following are the details of work carried out in the Zone during the year.

i) National Highway No. 4

Madras-Kolar-Bangalore-Hubli-Belgaum-Poona-Bombay Road. The bridge works across the river Suvarnamukhi at KM 86/6 and Kathal bypass from M.129/3 to 135/4 was completed. Four laning from KM 10 to 15, 15 to 20 and 20 to 23 were under progress.

ii) National Highway No. 4-A

Belgaum-Khanapur-Anmod-Panjim Road-Land Acquisition estimate for the construction of missing links from Khanapur towards Anmod was sanctioned by the Government of India and the works in this respect were under progress.

iii) National Highway No. 7

Banaras-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bagepalli-Bangalore-Hosur-Krishnagiri-Salem-Madurai-Cape Camorin-Road. Reconstruction of minor bridge No.21/1 was completed. Widening of the single lane to two lanes,

including the reconstruction of culverts from KM 463.62 to 484 and improvements to longitudinal profile from KM 529.395 to 528.205, were almost completed. Construction of Minor bridge No. 24/3 was in progress.

iv) National Highway No.9

Poona-Sholapur-Humnabad-Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road, the entire length of 75kms. of this Highway in the State was widened to two lanes on par with the neighbouring States.

v) National Highway No.13

Chitradurga-Hospet-Bijapur-Sholapur Road. Construction of bridge across the Left Bank canal of Tungabhadra Reservoir and 7 other canals were completed and the construction of missing link from Budiguppa to Munirabad in Sec.14(c) was almost completed and the approaches to two bridges viz; Shahapuranala and Huvinahalla bridges, on the missing link, was under progress.

vi) National Highway No.17

Panvel-Panji-Karwar-Kundapur-Udupi-Mangalore-Cannanore-Calicut-Trichur Road. Widening of the single lanes to double lanes from Kms. 135.60 to 146, 146 to 154, 154 to 164, 164 to 174, 192 to 206, 206 to 221, 221 to 241 and 241 to 270 were completed.

vii) National Highway No.48

Bangalore-Nelamangala-Kunigal-Hassan-Sakaleshpur-Mangalore Road-Widening of single lanes to double lanes from Kms. 60 to 63, 66. 50 to 70.00, 77 to 80, 135 to 140, 140 to 144 and 148 to 180 were completed. Reconstruction of Minor bridges at Km.173/1 with approaches at Km.168.30, 168.20 and 169.20 were also completed.

15.6.07 Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Inter-State importance, the Miryan-Chincholi road was completed in all respects. Regarding the bridges, the bridges across the rivers Bhadra near Bhadravathi, Tunga near Shimoga and Kabini at Nanjangud were completed.

15.6.08 Under the Central Road Fund works, reconstruction of eleven bridges on Londa-Sadshivagad road were completed. Improvements to Chikkgalgali-Bableshwar road in Bijapur district; Bangalore-Mysore road in Bangalore district; Hagri-Halebeed road in Hassan district and Kandakur-Bagepalli via Chelur road were also completed.

15.6.09 The bridge across the river Tunga near Maduba and road improvement works were completed.

15.7 Tungabhadra Project Central Zone, Munirabad

15.7.01 The Tungabhadra Project Zone formed in the year 1974, was incharge of the 18 irrigation projects, spread over Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Bidar districts. It was also entrusted with the work of maintenance and repairs of the old channels constructed by the Vijayanagar Kings and 21 irrigation tanks.

15.7.02 This zone with headquarters at Munirabad was headed by a Chief Engineer. There were 3 circles, 11 divisions and 51 sub-divisions in the Zone. The Chief Engineer was assisted by 4 Superintending Engineers, 14 Executive Engineers and 63 Assistant Executive Engineers with supporting field and office staff.

15.7.03 The following persons were holding the post of the Chief Engineer of the Zone for the respective periods as mentioned:—

(i) Sri. A.Selvaraj from 1-4-1985 to 7-2-1986; (ii) Sri. K.Jambugan, S.E., in additional charge from 7-2-1986 to 5-3-1986 and (iii) Sri. A.Selvaraj from 5-3-1986 upto the end of the year.

15.7.04 Out of the sanctioned posts of 1,546 in the Zone, 1,155 were filled up, of which 1,135 were males and 20 females. 62 and 13 officials belonged to SC and ST respectively.

15.7.05 The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.20.25 crores.

15.7.06 The following was the progress achieved by the Zone during the year.

(In hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Ultimate potential to be created	Potential created upto the end of March 1986
1	2	3	4
1.	Tungabhadra (Major)	3,62,780	3,47,977
2.	Karanja (Major)	35,612	–
3.	Bennithore (Major)	20,234	–
4.	Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme (Medium)	2,379	2,379
5.	Kanakanala (Medium)	2,064	2,064
6.	Hagaribommanahalli (Medium)	2,965	2,965
7.	Narihalla (Medium)	1,416	1,416
8.	Hatti Koni (Medium)	2,145	2,145
9.	Soudgar (Medium)	1,417	1,417
10.	Chandrampalli (Medium)	5,220	5,018
11.	Upper Mullamari (Medium)	3,279	633
12.	Lower Mullamari (Medium)	9,712	–
13.	Amarja (Medium)	8,902	–
14.	Chulkinala	4,047	–
15.	Maskinala	2,833	–
16.	Hirehalla	8,012	8,012

15.8 Upper Krishna Project, Dam Zone, Almatti

15.8.01 The Upper Krishna Project, Dam Zone, at Almatti in Bijapur district was responsible for the construction of Almatti and Narayanpur Dam and allied works.

15.8.02 The Zone with headquarters at Almatti in Bijapur district was headed by a Chief Engineer. There were 4 circles, 13 divisions including 2 quality control divisions and 55 sub-divisions, headed by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers. During the year under report, Sri. H.S.Chiniwal held the post of the Chief Engineer of this Zone.

15.8.03 The following was the staff position of the Zone as at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Sl .No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	102	93	93	–	1	1
2.	Group 'B'	290	176	176	–	4	4
3.	Group 'C'	941	698	690	8	76	15
4.	Group 'D'	311	255	242	13	51	7
	Total	**1,644**	**1,222**	**1,201**	**21**	**132**	**27**

15.8.04 The budget grant and expenditure incurred by the Zone during the year were Rs.29.33 crores and Rs.27.51 crores.

15.8.05 The works of NLBC from 35.5 to 78kms. including Rajankollur and Gudalgere Tunnels, the NLBC Distributories from No.5 to 12 and the SBC canal works from 0 to 12kms with distributories 3.3A and 6 thereunder were shifted to this Zone during the year.

15.8.06 The Narayanpur Dam was completed and water was made available to an additional area of 16,674 hectares during the year under the distributory net works. Rehabilitation works in respect of new centres were completed for the affected persons of 41 villages coming under the submergence of the Narayanpur Reservoir. The Almatti Dam works were under various stages of progress. The NLBC canal works throughout the length from 0 to 35.5kms was completed in all respects, except minor works. Under the SBC works, an irrigation potential of 14,813 hectares was created, out of a target of 19,519 hectares, leaving a balance of 4,706 hectares. The cumulative potential created till the end of March 1986 was 62,036 hectares.

15.9 Upper Krishna Project – Canal Zone, B.R. Gudi

15.9.01 The Upper Krishna project, a multi-purpose project, located in the drought prone northern parts of the State, was contemplated to benefit the famine-stricken areas of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Belgaum districts. It comprised of a main storage dam at Almatti in Bijapur district, a dam with canals on either banks at Narayanpur in Gulbarga district, a Barrage across Hippargi in Belgaum district and a few lift irrigation works. The Canal Zone of this project was created in the year 1977 for the construction of canal systems. The main objectives of this zone was to construct the Narayanpur Left Bank canal with two tunnels at Rajan Kollur and Gundalgere villages, Shahapur Branch Canal and its distributories and Ayacuts.

15.9.02 The Upper Krishna Project, Canal Zone, located at Bheemarayanagudi in Gulbarga district, was headed by a Chief Engineer. Consequent on the re-organisation of the Upper Krishna Project Canal and Dam Zones, one circle, one division and 6 sub-divisions were kept dormant, one circle office with 4 divisions and 3 divisions with 13 sub-divisions of this zone were shifted to Dam Zone and two divisions with 8 sub-divisions of Dam Zone were attached to this zone. There were 5 circles, 17 divisions and 73 sub-divisions at the end of the year.

The circle, division and sub-division offices were headed by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. During the year under report, Sri. M.A.Salam held the post of the Chief Engineer of this Zone.

15.9.03 The sanctioned and working strength of the zone at the end of March 1986 were 1,975 and 1,277. The budget grant and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.19.17 crores and Rs.18.84 crores respectively.

15.9.04 During the year under report, the NLBC Distribution Circle No.5, Kembhavi, was renamed as Investigation Circle, Kembhavi.

15.9.05 The survey and investigation works of Indi and Mudbal branch canals were taken up during the year. Narayanpur Left Bank Canal works upto 76kms were almost completed. Tunnel works of Virupakshappa Gowda Tunnel near Rajankollur and Gundalgera Tunnels were completed. The works of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal distributories No.5 to 12 were under various stages of completion and the work in respect of the distributory No.1 was

almost completed. Full potential to the extent of 13,735 hectares, as envisaged, was created to the end of March 1986. Out of 611kms of approved length of Ayacut Roads, a total length of 514.84kms, was completed in all respects upto March 1986. Progress in respect of excavation, embankment and lining of NLBC and SBC during the year were as follows:

(in lakh cum)

Sl. No.	Item	Target for the year 1985-86	Progress achieved
1	2	3	4
1.	Excavation and Embankment of	5.18	5.56
	NLBC from 35.5 to 78km	4.51	2.88
2.	PCC slabs lining for NLBC & SBC	1.10	1.00
3.	Lining with cement concrete	0.36	0.15

15.10 Bagalkot Town Development Authority, Bagalkot

15.10.01 The main objective of the Bagalkot Town Development Authority, constituted in the year 1983, was to build a new township on modern lines, for the benefit of 80,000 people in Bagalkot. The completion of Almatti dam in Bijapur, provides irrigation facilities to the drought prone areas of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur districts, submerges Bagalkot town.

15.10.02 The Bagalkot Town Development Authority was headed by a Chief Engineer, with headquarters at Bagalkot taluk in Bijapur district. There were one divisional and 4 sub-divisional offices. The Chief Engineer was assisted by a Superintending Engineer, One Executive Engineer, One Technical Assistant, One Special Land Acquisition Officer, One Accounts Officer and staff. During the year under report, Sri. S.J.Kamat continued to hold the post of the Chief Engineer, BTDA.

15.10.03 Out of a budget grant of Rs.50.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs.34.75 lakhs was spent on establishment, machinery, equipment, preliminary survey and lay-out of new township.

15.10.04 During the year, approval was accorded by the Government for the site having an area of 4,500 acres. The detailed cost of estimates of Rs.90.00 crores for the rehabilitation of the Bagalkot Town, was submitted to the Government for obtaining the necessary administrative approval. The project of Bagalkot Rehabilitation was under investigation and planning stages. The layout planning for the re-location of Bagalkot town was entrusted to M/s. Correa Consultants and Architects, Bombay and all the socio-economic problems of the citizens of the new town requiring an in-depth study for the satisfactory rehabilitation of the people, were entrusted to the Indian Institute of Management and the Institute for Socio-Economic Change, Bangalore. This rehabilitation work was proposed to be included in the II Phase of the Upper Krishna Project, Stage-I, seeking World Bank's assistance.

15.11 Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur

15.11.01 The Hemavathy Project Zone of the Irrigation Department was incharge of the construction of storage reservoir across the river Hemavathy near Gorur in Hassan District, a tributory of the river Cauvery. The zone was incharge of the following projects and works/schemes viz: (i) Hemavathy Project (ii) Votchole Project, (iii) Varahi Project, (iv) Yagachi Project, (v) Bijjur Project, (vi) Old Anicut channels transferred from the Minor Irrigation Zone and (vii) 14 Lift Irrigation Schemes contemplated under this project.

15.11.02 The Zone with its headquarters at Gorur in Hassan District, was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, other officers and staff.

15.11.03 During the year under report, the following persons held the post of Chief Engineer of the Zone:

(i) Sri. T.Ranganna upto 29-6-1985.
(ii) Sri. N.Ramachandraiah from 29-6-1985 to 10-7-1985.
(iii) Sri. G.Venkatesh from 10-7-1985 to 4-9-1985 in additional charge and from 5-9-1985 onwards in regular charge.

15.11.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred in respect of this zone were Rs.36.67 crores and Rs.36.34 crores respectively.

15.11.05 The following were the progress achieved in the zone during the year under report:

(i) Hemavathy Project:

The project envisaged the construction of a reservoir across the river Hemavathy near Gorur Village in Hassan district, with canals on both sides of the Bank and a Right Bank High level Canal from the fore shore of the reservoir to irrigate an extent of 6.55 lakh hectares in Hassan, Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts.

The Hemavathy Left Bank Canal was of a total length of 214kms. The main canal works and the distributory works were completed upto a length of 125kms. A potential of 5,572 hectares was created. The works including distributory works upto 91kms were completed in respect of the Hemavathy Right Bank Canal and a potential of 7,652 hectares was created.

(ii) Votehole Project

The dam works were completed except the erection of gates. The works of the Right Bank Canal from 0 to 40kms were completed. The distributory works from 0 to 25kms were completed and water was allowed. The cumulative potential created upto the end of March 1986, was 2,664 hectares.

(iii) Varahi Project

Preliminary works like surveying, designing, preparing the estimates as well as the formulation of approach road on either sides of the dam were under progress.

(iv) Preliminary works in respect of the other projects viz; Yagachi and Bijjur were under progress.

15.12 Department of Architecture, Bangalore

15.12.01 The Department of Architecture was engaged in the preparation of design drawings in respect of all the Government buildings throughout the State and also for other Quasi-Government concerns and Municipalities in the State, with priority to such of the departmental works meant to serve public like schools, hospitals, students hostels etc,. The department was also responsible for the selection of sites for public buildings.

15.12.02 The Department was having only a single unit set up at Bangalore. Chief Architect was the head of the department assisted by One Deputy Chief Architect, 7 Assistant Architects and One Assistant Executive Engineer with subordinate staff. During the year under report, Shri T.J.Das held the post of Chief Architect.

15.12.03 The sanctioned number of posts in the department as on 31-3-1980 was 102, of which 66 posts were filled up. Of these, 16 were women and three officials belonged to SC/ST.

15.12.04 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year were Rs.23.60 lakhs and Rs.17.43 lakhs respectively.

15.12.05 A sum of Rs.64,000/- was collected as Architect Fees during the year for having furnished the design drawings to various Quasi-Government departments.

15.12.06 During the year, design drawings were furnished for buildings costing about Rs.80.00 crores; 1,667 detailed working drawings were prepared for various projects.

15.13 Water Resources Development Organisation, Bangalore

15.13.01 The Water Resources Development Organisation was entrusted with the works of planning, investigation and preparation of the project reports of all the major as well as medium irrigation projects and flood control projects of the State. The organisation was also attending to the intensive river gauging works for collection of data for the optimum utilisation of the river valleys; maintenance of current meter gauging near projects for verification of river flows; the establishment and maintenance of the Rainguage and Hydrometerological Stations; the inter-state problems/disputes regarding Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery river basins; the maintenance of water account of river flow in general and the investigation and survey of the minor irrigation schemes coming under the World Bank Assistance Programme.

15.13.02 The Organisation, with headquarters at Bangalore; was headed by a Chief Engineer and was having 2 Irrigation Investigation Circles - at Mysore and Yermarus; 4 Major Irrigation Investigation Divisions at Hassan, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Dharwad and 2 SSW BO Divisions at Bangalore and Dharwar with a total of 29 Sub-Divisions. Besides, the River Gauging Unit attached to the Central Office headed by a Special Officer for Hydrology in the rank of a Superintending Engineer, the Project preparation Cell headed by a Superintending Engineer and the Sharavathy Valley Project, were also functioning. During the year under report, the following held the post of the Chief Engineer of this Organisation:

(i) Shri. G.Basavaraju from 1-4-1985 to 21-6-1985.
(ii) Shri. C.H.Eswar, I/c, from 22-6-1985 to 4-9-1985 and
(iii) Shri. V.Krishna Murthy from 5-9-1985 to 31-3-1986.

15.13.03 The sanctioned strength of the organisation at the end of the year 1985-86 was 731 and 609 of these posts were filled-up, of whom, 574 were males and 35 were females. The representation of SC/ST was 40/9.

15.13.04 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.203.31 lakhs and Rs.184.96 lakhs respectively.

15.13.05 The Joint Surveys of Singur and Jurala Projects of Andhra Pradesh, likely to be submerged with the area of Karnataka, were under progress and the proposals for land acquisition of areas coming under submergence, were sent to Government. The draft agreement between the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka in respect of Dhudaganga Project, was formulated and sent to Government. During the year, 8 projects to be posed for external assistance under different agencies were processed and submitted to Government. A total of 38 major and medium irrigation projects dealt with by this organisation during the year, were under different stages of investigation.

15.14 Karnataka Engineering Research Station K.R.Sagar

15.14.01 The Karnataka Engineering Research Station, which was started in the year 1944 as a small research unit, presently an independent wing of the Irrigation Department, is one of oldest and leading Research Organisation of its kind in the country. The main objectives of the Research Station were to find solutions to various problems encountered by the field Engineers in the field of Civil Engineering and to cater to the needs of the State Public Works Department.

15.14.02 The Karnataka Engineering Research Station, having the status of a zone, was headed by a Director. The Research Station with a single unit set up, was stationed at Krishnarajasagar. The Director was assisted by a Joint Director in the rank of a Superintending Engineer, 5 Chief Research Officers, 24 Research Officers, 37 Assistant Research Officers, One Chemical Engineer, and other subordinates. There was an Engineering Staff Training College attached to the Research Station, to impart training to the inservice Engineers of the Public

Works Department. The college was headed by a Principal, assisted by a Vice-Principal and others. The Director and the Joint Director of the Research Station were in additional charge of the Principal and Vice-Principal respectively. Sri. V. Ramaiah functioned as the Director upto 2-6-1985 and Sri. V. S. Patil from 3-6-1985 upto the end of the year under report.

15.14.03 During the year under report, 9 recruitments in Group C cadre were made. The following was the staff position of the Research Station, as on 31-3-1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	7	7	7	–	–	–
2.	Group 'B'	89	63	62	1	1	1
3.	Group 'C'	168	126	116	10	8	–
4.	Group 'D'	53	32	32	–	5	1
	Total	**317**	**228**	**217**	**11**	**14**	**2**

15.14.04 The budget grant, expenditure incurred and the revenue accrued to the Station during the year, were as furnished here under:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget grant	Expenditure met	Revenue accrued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan Schemes	16.68	7.24	
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2.82	2.16	
3.	Non-plan schemes	76.69	59.96	
4.	Others	3.75	3.03	
	Total	**99.94**	**72.39**	**1.50**

15.14.05 The research activities of the station were functionally grouped as Hydraulics Technical Services, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Coastal Engineering, Special Minor Irrigation and Training Divisions. Each of these Divisions was attached with several branches.

(a) The Hydraulics Division was engaged in the model studies of irrigation and power projects, sedimentation studies of reservoirs model and proto-type conformity studies, canal lining studies, gaugings of canals and water management studies financed by Mysore CADA at Kabini Project and the Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP) sponsored basic studies. This division during the year, contributed two technical papers to the National and International Conferences. A total of 13 studies on various aspects were completed by this Division during the year.

(b) The Technical Services Division was dealing mainly with the studies connected with building materials, instrumentation, concrete and pozzolana, chemical analysis of water samples and collection of longterm meteorological data. It was also providing technical services to other divisions and had participated in various exhibitions held within and outside the State. The Division completed as many as 114 studies pertaining to tests on engineering materials, instrumentation etc.

(c) The Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering Division was concerned with finding out solutions to soil mechanics, problems pertaining to the foundation of irrigation projects, bridges and buildings, minor irrigation tanks and those pertaining to rock mechanics. CBIP sponsored studies were also undertaken in this Division. Totally, 49 studies on aspects relating to soil and rock mechanics and 11 problems on soil mechanics were completed in this Division.

(d) Coastal Engineering Division was engaged in the investigation of the causes of shore-line recession, collection of field data such as beach profile, damages to the coast, waves and tidal effects and to suggest remedial measures to erosion prone areas. Hydraulic model testing of port models and studies sponsored by the CBIP were also undertaken in the Division. One port model study was completed.

(e) The model studies of minor irrigation tanks, the finalisation of hydraulic designs, hydraulic modal studies and developing a computerised hydrological modelling of World Bank aided minor irrigation tanks, were the main activities being carried out by the Special Minor Irrigation Division. Besides taking up the CBIP sponsored basic studies, the Division finalised studies surplussing and energy dissipating devices in respect of 12 Minor Irrigation Tank Projects.

(f) The training aspects were being attended to by the Engineering Staff Training College since 1971. The in-service Engineers of PWD were being trained in the latest technology in various disciplines. The college during the year conducted 17 training courses of short and long duration including orientation courses, through which training was imparted to 462 officers. 24 officers underwent special course on computer training at this college.

15.14.06 In all, the Research Station during the year completed as many as 211 studies on different aspects. 'Research Engineer' - a bi-monthly bulletin was being published for the exchange of knowledge. The publication was serving as a link between Research and Field Engineers.

15.15 Karnataka Ports and Inland Water Transport Department- Karwar

15.15.01 The Karnataka Ports and Inland Water Transport Department was functioning in the field of Nautical Technology, covering the matters relating to ports, harbours, shipping, ship-building, dredging and salvage, ferries and inland water transport, hydrographic survey of ports, estuaries and ferries and inland water ways, training of personnel in the field of navigation etc. The main objectives of this department were (i) conservancy, management and development of ports for safe, efficient and faster handling of goods imported / exported and navigation and (ii) management / operation of the ferries and inland water ways in the state with special emphasis on safety to life and property, for providing and improving the communication net-work in the backward rural areas.

15.15.02 The Department was headed by a Director, with headquarters at Karwar in Uttara Kannada district. There were 2 branches viz. (i) Ports Branch and (ii) Ferries and Inland Water Transport Branch. In the Ports Branch, there were 3 Port Officers (Master Mariners) at Karwar, Kundapura and Mangalore

for the conservancy and management of ports; Port Conservators, 2 Deputy Conservators and Assistant Port Conservators at other lesser important ports; 2 Port Engineers in the rank of Executive Engineers, at Karwar and Mangalore for the maintenance and development of ports; and one Marine Engineer at Karwar incharge of the maintenance and management of floating crafts, cargo handling equipment, dredging operations, survey work of the mechanised harbour crafts and conducing examination for the issue of the competency certificate as Engineer / Engine Driver.

On the Ferries and Inland Water Transport Branch, there were One Deputy Director of IWT at Bangalore; 2 Regional Executive Officers with headquarters at Bangalore and Hubli; 7 Ferries/Executive Inspectors incharge of circle offices at Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Gangavathi, Karwar, Sagar, Bangalore and Mangalore, for the Administration of Ferries and Inland Waterways; One Hydrographic Surveyor, One Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor and others incharge of the Hydrographic Survey of Ports and Waterways; One Inland Water Transport Engineer to look after the IWT Civil Engineering unit, One Naval Architect to look after the IWT Mechanical Engineering unit and One Economist at Bangalore incharge of the Traffic and Transport Research unit. The preparation of estimates, tender schedules, finalisation of designs, drawing out the detailed specifications, etc, in respect of the Karwar Harbour Project were being done by the department with the association of the Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings.

15.15.03 During the year under report, Capt.Joseph Fernandes continued to function as the Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport.

15.15.04 The staff position of the department as on 31-3-1986 was as furnished hereunder:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	11	5	5	–	–	–
2.	Group 'B'	16	11	11	–	1	–
3.	Group 'C'	304	215	209	6	26	4
4.	Group 'D'	278	228	227	1	39	2
	Total	**609**	**459**	**452**	**7**	**66**	**6**

15.15.05 The plan and non-plan expenditure incurred and the revenue earned by the department during the year were Rs.423.87 lakhs, Rs.105.78 lakhs and Rs.49.56 lakhs respectively.

15.15.06 The State was having a coast-line of 155 nautical miles studded with 19 minor ports and one major port as well as 477 ferries and water ways. The work of construction of 2 general cargo berths for ocean-going and coastal steamers, as part of the 1st stage of the development of Karwar Port as an All-Weather port, was completed. Dredging and other works of the 1st stage were nearing completion. Field data for the break-water sections was collected and designs were being processed with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. The minor ports of Belekeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kundapura, Hangarkatta and Malpe were working as fair weather lighterage ports.

15.15.07 At the end of the year under report, 20 navigation schemes were being managed departmentally. 4 steel boats were under advanced stage of construction. Pilotage service by licensed pilots were provided to steamers calling at the ports. Pilotage services to sailing vessels by the licensed pilots were continued at the ports of Kundapura and Mangalore.

15.15.08 During the year under report, the departmentally managed ports handled a total cargo of 8.59 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.81.54 crores. The imports and exports in respect of foreign trade, carried out in the State were to the extent of 3.89 and 3.11 lakh tonnes, valued at Rs.6,314 lakhs and Rs.837 lakhs respectively. Similarly, the figures in respect of coastal trade were 0.47 lakh tonnes worth Rs.370 lakhs and 1.12 lakh tonnes worth Rs.633 lakhs.

15.15.09 During the year, 41 steamers and 3 sailing vessels had entered the ports, in respect of foreign trade, whose Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) was 10.09 lakh cubic metres and 35 steamers and 19 sailing vessels with the NRT of 8.83 lakh cubic metres were cleared. Likewise, 39 steamers and 1,133 sailing vessels entered the ports with a total NRT of 6.32 lakh cubic metres and 32 steamers and 1,144 sailing vessels were cleared, accounting for a total tonnage of 6.60 lakh cubic metres.

15.15.10 The Ferries and Inland Waterways under the departmental management handled during the year 5.95 lakh passengers, 1,551 animals, 771.70 tonnes of cargo and 20,571 vehicles of all types like buses, trucks, vans jeeps etc.

15.16 Electrical Inspectorate, Bangalore

15.16.01 The main functions of the Electrical Inspectorate in the State were:

(i) Inspection of the electrical installations in the State other than those of the central government, railways and mines;

(ii) Inspection of the electrical installations of cinemas and lifts;

(iii) Scrutiny and sanction of electrical installations and estimates of government buildings;

(iv) Investigation of electrical accidents;

(v) Conduct examinations for the industrial / mining supervisors, wiremen permits and cinema operators and

(vi) Recommend to the Government for grant of licences to Electrical Contractors and Wiremen / Supervisors' permits.

The Inspectorate was also responsible for the administration of Central and State Acts and Rules made thereon regarding the electricity generation, supply and consumption, with a view to ensure safety to the working personnel and also to minimise danger to the human as well as animal lives. It also supervised and monitored the tax collection and inspection charges.

15.16.02 The Inspectorate with headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Chief Electrical Inspector, assisted by 5 Electrical Inspectors, 22 Deputy Electrical Inspectors and 58 Assistant Electrical Inspectors and other supporting staff. There were four Divisional offices at Bangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Shimoga and 18 sub-divisional offices. Electrical Inspectors and Deputy Electrical Inspectors, supported by their subordinates, assisted the Chief Inspector in looking after the Inspectorates' work at divisional and sub-divisional offices.

15.16.03 The Revenue received and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs.47.88 crores and Rs.1.20 crores respectively.

15.16.04 During the year under report, 3,724 installations of all categories were inspected. Similarly, periodical inspections of 11,917 installations and 2,396kms. length of electrical lines were done. 132 fatal and 288 non-fatal accidents to human beings and 262 fatal accidents to animals were investigated and remedial measures were suggested to the concerned departments.

15.16.05 During the year under report, 32 complaints were received in the Inspectorate from the suppliers, consumers and licensed electrical contractors, adding to the 8 pending cases carried over from the previous year. Of the total 40 complaints for clearance, 27 cases were attended to and settled.

15.16.06 During the year under report, 603 licences for Class I, Class II and Class III Electrical contractors, 815 supervisors' permits, 190 wiremen permits and 1,938 special wiring permits were issued afresh.

15.16.07 1,741 candidates had appeared for the examinations of Industrial Supervisors, Mining Supervisors, Cinema Operators and Electrical Wiremen Competency Certificate. Of them, 792 had become successful.

15.16.08 48 new and old lift installations were inspected and the owners were notified with the defects and compliance was insisted. Permission to erect lift was granted to 48 applicants recommended by the Inspectorate. 21 estimates costing more than Rs.50,000/- pertaining to electrical installations of the State Government undertakings were sanctioned after technical scrutiny and 17 tender schedules in this regard were approved.

15.16.09 The Karnataka Electricity Board was allowed a rebate of Rs.60.48 lakhs, towards the expenditure of KEB for collection of Electricity Tax on behalf of the Government.

15.17 Central Mechanical Organisation, Bangalore

15.17.01 The Central Mechanical Organisation was working as an independent Zone, with the objective of providing a reliable and economical mobility to the vehicles and machineries of Irrigation and Public Works Departments. Facilities for repairs and maintenance of vehicles and heavy machineries operated by these departments, were provided by this organisation, thereby minimising the loss of time, expensive budget, the adverse effects on the performance of the machinery as well as the working of the projects depending upon these equipment.

15.17.02 Chief Engineer was the head of this organisation, with Bangalore as its Central Office. There were 4 divisions one each at Naviluthirtha, Gorur, Bheemarayanagudi and Hunasagi, with a total of 14 sub-divisions under its jurisdiction. The Chief Engineer was assisted by One Executive Engineer, 2 Assistant Executive Engineers, 10 Assistant Engineers, One Manager-Grade I and other staff.

15.17.03 The organisation during the year under report received as many as 4,087 vehicles and 283 equipments for repairs, of which, 3,728 vehicles and 283 equipments were got repaired and sent back.

15.17.04 The Chief Engineer of this organisation was also a member of the Purchase Committee set up by the State Government for purchase of machinery/ equipment. The following were the details of vehicles inspected and recommended during the year for repairs /scrapping.

i)	Number of vehicles inspected	281
ii)	Number of sick vehicles for which inspection reports were issued	281
iii)	Number of vehicles for which scrutiny certificates were issued	232
iv)	Number of vehicles recommended for scrapping	12

15.17.05 The organisation was also undertaking the task of training personnel on computerisation and expertisation in the field for computering the inventories of spares and machineries. During the year under report, 4 Assistant Engineers were given computer training in the EDP Centre at Bangalore. Further, the Organisation was also acting as the liaison office between the State Government and the Central Water Commission regarding furnishing the details of machinery spares, rehabilitation of surplus machineries and spares.

CHAPTER - 16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATHRAJ SECRETARIAT

16.1 Department of Public Health Engineering

16.1.01 The main objective of the Department of Public Health Engineering was to provide adequate drinking water supply to the rural population in the State and to safeguard their health from epidemics like cholera, guinea worm and other water borne diseases. This objective is sought to be achieved through implementing various water supply schemes viz., National Rural Water Supply Scheme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme etc.

16.1.02 Chief Engineer was the head of the department with head quarters at Bangalore. There were 4 PHE circles – one each at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, 21 divisions and 64 sub-divisions, One Planning and Designs unit at Bangalore with 4 Sub-units, 3 Investigation units and One Monitoring Cell. The circle, division and sub-division offices were headed by Superintendent, Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers respectively. The Planning and Designs unit with sub-units, were under the direct control of the Chief Engineer. Investigation Units and the Monitoring Cell were headed by Executive Engineers directly attached to the Central Office. During the year under report, Sri. Gulam Ahmed held the post of Chief Engineer.

16.1.03 Following was the staff-position of the department as on 31-3-1986.

(No.)

Sl. No	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	32	32	32	–	5	–
2.	Group 'B'	640	572	566	6	22	8
3.	Group 'C'	1,540	1,458	1,420	38	74	13
4.	Group 'D'	528	493	480	13	46	9
	Total	**2,740**	**2,555**	**2,498**	**57**	**147**	**30**

16.1.04 The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year under all the schemes viz., Central and State Plan, Non-Plan and Scarcity Relief Operations of both Central and State Governments amounted to Rs.45.74 crores.

16.1.05 136 Officers / officials of various categories from this department were deputed for training to various training centres during the year.

16.1.06. The schemewise physical programme and progress made by the department in respect of the rural water supply and sanitation works were as furnished below:

(No.)

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Programme	Progress
1	2	3	4
I.	**Rural Water Works**		
1.	Borewells with Hand Pumps		
	(a) State Sector	3,102	3,001
	(b) Central Sector	3,911	3,712
2.	Borewells with Power Pumps		
	(a) Mini Water Supply Scheme State Sector	540	265
	(b) MWS-Central Sector	685	264
3.	BIRD Project (State Sector)	100	71
4.	Maintenance of Borewells with Hand Pumps	82,162	88,501
5.	Rejuvination of Hand Pumps (State Sector)	3,573	3,301
II.	**Rural Sanitation (State Sector)**	500	208
III.	**Piped Water Supply Scheme**		
	(a) State Sector	151	81
	(b) Central Sector	49	23
	(c) Maintenance of PWS Scheme (State Sector)	2,662	1,677
IV.	**Scarcity Relief (State Sector)**		
	(a) Borewells	3,389	3,510
	(b) Rejuvination of Hand Pumps	5,110	5,970
	(c) Bore wells with Power Pumps	677	243
	(d) Revival of PWS Schemes	423	325

CHAPTER – 17

DEPARTMENTS UNDER CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

17.1 Department of Co-operation

17.1.01 The main objectives of the Department of Co-operation in the State are to:

(i) Register the Co-operative Societies, direct and regulate the activities of these societies in accordance with the Co-operative Societies Acts, Rules and Bye-laws,

(ii) Render financial as well as technical assistance to Co-operative Societies, in the field of agriculture, manufacturing, industries etc; and

(iii) Provide training to the members and office bearers of the co-operative societies for the promotion of activities in this Sector.

17.1.02 The Department of Co-operation was headed by a Registrar of Co-operative Societies. At the headquarters, the Registrar was assisted by 2 Additional Registrars, 4 Joint Registrars, 3 Deputy Registrars, 4 Assistant Registrars, One Deputy Director of Statistics, One Assistant Director of Statistics, One Executive Engineer and other supporting staff. There were 4 Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies at the four Divisions co-terminus with those of Revenue Department, 21 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies in charge of the District Offices and 49 Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies incharge of the sub-divisions co-terminus with the revenue sub-divisions. The registrar of Co-operative Societies was also functioning as the Registrar General of Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers in the State under the provisions of the Karnataka Money Lenders Act and Rules and Pawn Brokers Act and Rules and the Registrar General of Chits as per the Chit Funds Act, 1982.

17.1.03 During the year under report, the post of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State was held by Sri. P.S.Nagarajan upto 12-5-1986 and Sri. A.K.M. Nayak thereafter.

17.1.04 26 FDCs, 35 Typists and 41 SDCs were recruited during the year. The total staff-strength prevailing as on 31-3-1986 was as given in the table below:

(No.)

Sl. No	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	134	132	132	–	18	3
2.	Group 'B'	592	583	569	14	37	17
3.	Group 'C'	1,669	1,342	1,192	150	221	17
4.	Group 'D'	863	667	662	5	123	13
	Total	**3,258**	**2,724**	**2,555**	**169**	**399**	**50**

17.1.05 The budget outlay and expenditure met during the year by the department amounted to Rs.61.96 crores and Rs.28.20 crores, while the revenue earned was Rs.6.22 crores.

17.1.06 19 Gazetted and 173 non-gazetted officers of the department underwent various training courses during the year.

17.1.07 As at the end of the Co-operative year 1985-86, there were 24,056 co-operative societies in the State having a membership of 98.71 lakhs, of which 4,788 societies were under liquidation. The share capital, working capital, deposits and reserve/other funds of societies during the year stood at Rs.321.43 crores, Rs.2,306.44 crores, Rs.713.43 crores and Rs.226.11 crores respectively.

17.1.08 Government investments in co-operative sector and receipts accrued to Government from the sector during the year were as given here under.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs. crores
1	2	3
1.	Total investments made by the Government towards the share capital of co-operative institutions	108.57
2.	Investment in debentures	40.11
3.	Loans sanctioned to Co-operative Institutions	71.17
4.	Sanction of subsidy to Co-operative Institutions	82.24
5.	Guarantees sanctioned	419.60
6.	Guarantees outstanding	277.22

17.1.09 Progress achieved during the year under various co-operative sectors in the State, were as mentioned in the following paragraphs.

(i) Agricultural Co-operatives:

Agricultural financing in the State was being channalised through a three-tier infrastructure in the case of short and medium term credits, which were handled by the Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited, at the State level, the District Central Co-operative Banks at the District level and the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies at the village level. The long term credit was handled by the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank at the State level and the Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks at the Taluk level.

The short and medium term loans were being financed mainly by NABARD through Apex Bank which inturn would sanction to DCC Banks and further to Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies. The NABARD and Apex Bank during the year under report sanctioned short term loans to the tune of Rs.76.61 crores and medium term loans of Rs.2.62 crores. The NABARD sanctioned the short and medium credits to 17 and 14 DCC Banks and the Apex Bank to 8 and 5 DCC Banks respectively. Similarly, an amount of Rs.46.87 crores were advanced as longterm loans by the State Agricultural Co-operative and Rural Development Bank during the year to 54,409 farmers. Of this, a sum of Rs.26.94 crores was given to 39,601 small and marginal farmers. An amount of Rs.1.36 crores was given to 1,983 farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes during the year. The demand, collection and recovery of longterm loans for the year 1985-86 were Rs.45.13 crores, Rs.15.05 crores and Rs.30.08 crores respectively. Various concessions such as interest rebate on overdue, subsidy on current dues etc. to encourage farmers to repay their dues was given by the State Government, for which Rs.1.50 crores was released for passing it on to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. These concessions benefited about four and odd lakh farmers. 39,381 farmers were brought under the purview of the Crop Insurance Scheme. During the year under report, 105 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies were given a share capital assistance of Rs.21.18 lakhs under the state plan schemes from NABARD.

There were 229 Urban Co-operative Banks and 1,538 Employees' Credit Co-operative Societies in the State. The banks and societies had advanced loans to the tune of Rs.178.26 crores and Rs.41.26 crores respectively, as on 30-6-1985.

The Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited with a net work of 41 branches in the State, was catering to the financial needs of small and cottage industries in the State. As on 30-6-1985, the Bank was having 49,817 members and during the year 1985-86 (30-6-1985) a loan amount of Rs.5.21 crores was advanced to 2,247 cases.

(ii) Farming Co-operatives:

There were 428 co-operative farming societies with a total membership of 17,301 in the State, of which 207 were organised specifically for the benefit of weaker sections and SC/ST communities. There were 5,951 SC/ST members in these societies. During the year, 231 farming co-operatives were dormant and 39 were working on profit.

(iii) Co-operative Marketing

The Marketing Societies were organised in the State for the procurement and sale of agricultural produce of the members in a beneficial way and also to undertake processing activities as well as to assist them financially as well as technically in their activities. Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies were organised in all the taluks in the State, except in the 3 taluks of Kodagu district, where 13 Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies were functioning as Primary Marketing Societies. These Co-operatives acted as sub-agents of the Karnataka State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation by procuring foodgrains on behalf of this Corporation. The Marketing Societies were also entrusted with the task of Public Distribution System in rural areas, through a net work of PACS as link societies. As such, these societies undertook the distribution of agricultural inputs, fertilisers and essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, controlled cloth etc. Foodgrains worth Rs.158.61 crores, 117.83 tonnes of agricultural requisites and 164.49 tonnes of NPK Fertilisers, were marketed by these societies during the year.

The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bangalore, an apex body in the marketing structure, was engaged in streamlining the effective and useful working of the marketing co-operatives in the State, by providing technical and financial aid and by co-ordinating their activities. The Federation was having 29 central depots in different places in the State, to facilitate the rural co-operative societies to fetch their requisites and in turn to deliver them to the farmers at their doorsteps.

The Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Limited, Mangalore, (CAMPCO) recorded outstanding performance in the marketing sector. The procurement of arecanuts was being done through its 26 centres, 9 sub-centres and 11 sale depots. Of the 26 centres, 10 were located in Karnataka and others in Kerala State.

(iv) Co-operative Storage:

Co-operative Societies were assisted for the construction of godowns for the storage of agricultural produce, inputs, fertilisers, etc., under various schemes, viz., State Plan Schemes, NCDC Schemes, Central Sector and Non-plan schemes. As at the end of the year 1985-86, financial assistance was provided for the construction of 5,476 godowns and 3,978 godowns were constructed with a total capacity of 6.12 lakh tonnes. During the year, 595 godowns receiving financial assistance were under construction, whose total capacity was 63,350 tonnes.

(v) Co-operative Processing Societies:

These societies were rendering services through converting new agricultural produce into usable products and marketing them, thereby enabling the producer members to get better price for their produce. The Government was providing financial assistance to these societies in the form of share capital, loan subsidy, etc., for establishing processing units like rice mills, cotton ginning and pressing units, cold storage etc. 3 such societies were receiving financial aid during the year.

(vi) Co-operative Sugar Factories:

There were 26 sugar factories in the State in the co-operative sector. Cane crushed and sugar produced during the year in these factories stood at 22.52 lakh tonnes and 2.34 lakh tonnes respectively. 803 scheduled caste persons were given financial assistance under the special component programme, during the year, for their enrolment in sugar factories, on which an expenditure of Rs.3.97 lakhs was incurred. During the year, 8 new factories with a capacity of 1,250 RD each were recommended to the Government of India for grant of licences.

(vii) Co-operative Spinning Mills:

Out of 19 registered Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State, 7 mills were under production during 1985-86. The mills, during the year, produced 100.86 lakh kgs. of spindles. There were 91 Primary Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operatives. Purchases and sales worth Rs.157.33 lakhs and Rs.176.65 lakhs respectively, were made by these co-operatives during the year. Similarly, the Karnataka State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies Limited set up for the procurement and marketing of woollen blankets, purchased 2.32 lakh blankets and sold 2.15 lakh blankets, valued at Rs.106.79 lakhs and Rs.100.78 lakhs respectively. Government of India have selected this society for implementing Intensive Woollen Handloom Development. In this regard, modernisation of 1,000 Woollen Handlooms over a period of 3 years from 1983-84 was taken up in 4 districts viz; Chitradurga, Bellary, Dharwad and Tumkur. A sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the NCDC towards the construction of showroom and godown at Bangalore. Under this project, 8 production centres and 6 training centres spread over the above said four districts were functioning. Finished products and yarn worth Rs.28.23 lakhs were stocked by the end of the year 1985-86.

(viii) Co-operative Cotton Handloom Weavers' Society:

The Karnataka State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, Bangalore, established for the marketing of handloom fabrics manufactured by the member societies with latest technology, purchased the handloom cloth and yarn valued at Rs.126.84 lakhs and 17.76 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs.187.97 lakhs and Rs.19.73 lakhs respectively.

(ix) Other Co-operative Societies:

There were other State level federations in the fields of coir manufacturing, tobacco and oil seeds production. 36 Primary Coir Societies were having 7 production centres, 6 training centres and 10 sales units. During the year 1985-86, 180 artisan trainees were given training, produced 286.03 tonnes of coir fibre and 193.30 tonnes of curled ropes.

82 Tobacco Marketing and Co-operative Societies in the State marketed during the year 876 tonnes of tobacco worth Rs.92.68 lakhs.

...purchases and sales of all goods made by the ...
...rative Societies during the year were of the value of Rs.431.04 lakhs and ...3.58 lakhs respectively.

...There were 205 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies with a member-...of 23,792. The Karnataka State Consumer Co-operative Federation was ...g 33 wholesale stores at District/Taluk levels and 1,472 Consumer ...es at Primary level, which were engaged in supplying consumer articles ...nable rates. The Federation conducted sales of consumer articles worth ...5 crores during the year. For distribution of essential commodities to the ...folk at subsidised rates, 138 lead societies and 2,665 link societies were ...ed with financial assistance of Rs.347.52 lakhs. The value of goods ...buted amounted to Rs.68.50 lakhs. The Karnataka Co-operative Consum-...Federation was having a net work of 10 Janatha Bazaars, 2 Mini Janatha ...ars, One Hosiery Factory at Mysore and Two Regional Warehouses at ...e and Hubli with a few branches spread over. The Federation was the sole ...for the distribution of controlled cloth in the State. During the year, 8,355 ...of cloth was distributed through a net work of 209 wholesale and 4,136 ...dealers. The work of stiching and distribution of uniforms to school ...en belonging to 190 centres was taken up and uniforms worth Rs.306.92 ...was distributed to 45.12 lakh children. Primary and High School Text ...s were also distributed to children in 105 centres under Vidya Vikas ...me.

(x) Housing Co-operatives:

In the field of Housing, The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing ...ration Limited, and the Karnataka State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled ...es Co-operative Housing Corporation Limited were playing major roles in ...ding housing accommodation both in rural as well as urban areas. The ...ration was having a membership of 686 Primary House Building Co-...rative Societies. As at the end of the year 1985-86, 14,568 houses were ...structed at a total cost of Rs.23.84 crores. The Karnataka State SC and ST Co-...rative Housing Corporation was having 187 member Primary SC and ST ...ing Co-operative Societies. Members of these Societies were being given ...cial assistance for the construction of their dwelling houses. 17,840 houses ...e financed so far and the construction was completed in respect of 16,446 ...es as at the end of the year. Under Special Component Plan, subsidies ...e given in 824 cases to the tune of Rs.4.63 lakhs, for the completion of ...omplete houses.

(xi) Dairy Co-operatives:

There were 3,556 Primary Milk Producer's Co-operatives and 7 Milk Unions. These societies were functioning under 87 Milk Unions at district level and the Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited, Bangalore at the State level. Out of a total membership of 5.57 lakhs, 49,268 were SCs and 21,132 STs. The main activities of the Federation were the dairy development, milk procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products. The proceeds from the sale of milk, milk products etc during the year was Rs.82.85 crores.

(xii) Money Lending and Chits:

There were 1,621 Finance Corporations, 2,709 individual money lenders and 4,085 Pawn Brokers in the State. These agencies advanced loan of Rs.5.60 crores for agricultural purposes and Rs.93.95 crores for non-agricultural purposes. The loan amount advanced to SC and ST members during the year was Rs. 9.65 crores. A sum of Rs.149.74 lakhs was collected from money lenders and pawn brokers towards security deposits. A sum of Rs.2.98 lakhs was remitted to Government by the money lenders and pawn brokers as licence fee and Rs.1.29 lakhs as fees by 608 Chit Fund Units. The amount of transactions by chit units during the year stood at Rs.181.22 lakhs. 267 Money Lending units were inspected by the money lending squad and 14 cases of unauthorised money lending and pawn broking were booked.

(xiii) Training Co-operatives:

There were six Co-operative Training Centres, one each at Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri, Shimoga, Dharwar and Gulbarga. During the year, a total of 3,819 persons were trained.

Kannada Weekly viz., 'Sahakara' with a circulation of 4,000 copies, was being published by the co-operative union and 151 film shows were exhibited in rural parts, which were witnessed by about 2.47 lakh people.

(xiv) LAMPs:

19 large sized Agriculture and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPs) under Tribal Sub-plan were functioning for the welfare of the tribals in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur

1985-86, against a budget allotment of Rs.14.67 lakhs under plan schemes, Rs.13.06 lakhs was spent under Tribal Sub-Plan. Besides this, the Government of India sanctioned Rs.10.56 lakhs to the Tribal Co-operatives.

17.1.10 Under the Special Component Plan, the outlay and expenditure for the year 1985-86 were Rs.294.20 lakhs and Rs.122.93 lakhs respectively.

17.1.11 During the year under report, 196 societies were liquidated and registrations were cancelled.

17.1.12 During the year 1985-86, the following amendments were made in the Karnataka State Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and Rules 1960: (a) A new section 101 (c) to this Act was inserted, empowering the Deputy Commissioner or any person authorised by him to bid in auction the properties of the defaulters to co-operatives and purchase on behalf of the State Government. The purchase and disposal of the property by the State Government, was made lawful and was also made unquestionable in the Courts of Law.

(b) Proviso to sub-rule (1) of Rules 17 of the KCS Rules 1960 was inserted, which stated that, no post in a co-operative society, which is to be filled by deputation or otherwise of a Government servant, shall be created without the prior approval of the Government.

(c) A new Rule 53 (A) to KCS Rules 1960, was inserted, as per which, the officers or a person who seizes any book or property of a society u/s 66 shall prepare a list of all things seized and a copy of this list and receipt is to be given to person concerned.

(d) Insertion of proviso to section 27 (1) of the KCS Act, 1959, was made, which was made applicable to the co-operative societies, which have to hold their Annual General Body Meeting for the Co-operative Years 1984-85 and 1985-86 with the modifications that every Annual General Meeting or election to co-operatives, shall be subjected to the control and supervision of the Government and it was made lawful to issue directions in the matter of the General Body Meeting and postponement of elections.

17.2 Department of Co-operative Audit

17.2.01 The Department of Co-operative Audit had the objective of auditing the accounts of the Co-operative Societies registered under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and the collection of audit fee at the rates fixed by the Government.

17.2.02 The Department of Co-operative Audit with headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Director. At the head office the Director was assisted by the Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit and 6 Assistant Directors of Co-operative Audit with supporting staff, 4 Joint Directors of Co-operative Audit at the 4 divisional level offices of the Department, 20 Deputy Directors of Co-operative Audit in 20 district offices, 49 Assistant Directors of Co-operative Audit at the sub-divisional level and Senior Auditors and Auditor of Co-operative Societies were looking after the departments work outside the headquarters.

17.2.03 During the year under report, Sri. K.R.Rabindranath continued to function as Director of Co-operative Audit upto 31-5-1985 and Sri.H.Jalihal was in additional charge from 1-6-1985 upto 31-3-1986.

17.2.04 During the year under report, 9 temporary posts were sanctioned. The following was the staff position of the department as on 31.3.1986.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	59	55	55	–	3	–
2.	Group 'B'	112	108	107	1	9	1
3.	Group 'C'	1,413	1,106	1,050	56	138	24
4.	Group 'D'	290	250	248	2	11	–
	Total	**1,874**	**1,519**	**1,460**	**59**	**161**	**25**

17.2.05 As against a budget allotment of Rs.17.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.333.10 lakhs under non-plan schemes, an expenditure of Rs.12.81 lakhs and Rs.277.00 lakhs was incurred during the year.

17.2.06 The demand, collection and balance of the audit fee during the year stood at Rs.206.18 lakhs, Rs.166.30 lakhs and Rs.39.88 lakhs respectively.

17.2.07 During the year under report, out of a total of 23,854 co-operative societies whose accounts were to be audited, auditing was done in respect of 19,832 societies. Of the societies taken up for auditing, 14,644 were functioning, 2,180 were defunct and 3,008 were under liquidation.

17.3 Directorate of Sugar

17.3.01 The Directorate of Sugar continued to function with the following objectives.

(i) To organise, register and supervise the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State and to examine the feasibility reports for the establishment of new sugar factories,

(ii) To devise and implement various schemes for cane development,

(iii) To make suggestions to the Government of India regarding the fixation of cane price and enforcing various rules and regulations for prompt payment of prices to the cane growers etc.

17.3.02 The Directorate was a single unit set up, with Director as its head, at Bangalore. He was assisted by One Headquarters Assistant, One Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, One Assistant Director for the Audit of accounts and other supporting staff. During the year under report, Sri M.Jayaraj held the post of Director.

17.3.03 The following was the staff position of the Directorate as at the end of the year.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A'	2	2	–	–
2.	Group 'B'	2	2	1	–
3.	Group 'C'	15	10	1	–
4.	Group 'D'	4	4	–	–
	Total	**23**	**18**	**2**	**–**

17.3.04 The revenue realised during the year was Rs.80,250/- for having given licences to Sugar factories and Khandasari Sugar units.

17.4 Department of Marketing

17.4.01 The Department of Marketing was responsible for the regulation of the marketing of the agricultural produce; establishment, maintenance and administration of the agricultural produce markets; grading of agricultural produce under 'Agmark' etc., through the enforcement of statutory regulations in respect of the marketing, grading and storage of agricultural produce.

17.4.02 The Department with headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Chief Marketing Officer. At the headquarters he was assisted by One Joint Chief Marketing Officer, One Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, One Marketing Officer, One Senior Research Officer, One Superintending Engineer, One Chief Audit Officer, with other assistants. The four Divisional Offices of the Department, at 4 Revenue Divisional Headquarters, were looked after by 4 Joint Chief Marketing Officers and the district level offices by the Deputy Chief Marketing Officers. During the year under report, Sri. H.K.Shivananda continued to function as the Chief Marketing Officer.

17.4.03 During the year under report, 3 new posts-one each in A, B and C groups, were sanctioned. The staff strength of the department including that under the Karnataka State Marketing Committee Services, at the end of March 1986, was as furnished hereunder:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	63	59	59	–	2	–
2.	Group 'B'	193	165	162	3	6	2
3.	Group 'C'	2,290	2,122	1,980	142	231	57
4.	Group 'D'	876	683	656	27	172	39
	Total	**3,422**	**3,029**	**2,857**	**172**	**411**	**98**

17.4.04 The budget allotment and expenditure for the year 1985-86 were of the order of Rs.526.20 lakhs and Rs.484.00 lakhs respectively. A revenue of Rs.497.55 lakhs was realised by the department through various sources like audit fee, marketing fee, gradation fee etc.

17.4.05 During the year under report, with the opening of 4 new submarkets at Khanapur, Jalihal, Konnur and H.D.Kote, 113 main markets and 224 sub markets were functioning in the State, which transacted produce worth Rs.1,091.50 crores. 4 new items viz, maize, jaggery, mango and cashewnuts were brought under the purview of this department.

17.4.06 The department issued licences to 77 State Warehouses of the Karnataka State Ware Housing Corporation and 14 Central Warehouses of the India Warehousing Corporation whose total capacity was about 6,20,280 cubic metres. A sum of Rs.25,373 was collected as warehousing fee.

17.4.07 Eleven selected Regulated Markets, three rural wholesale markets and nineteen Rural Primary Markets were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs.41.50 lakhs from the Central Government during the year under the central sector scheme of providing 100% assistance for the development of markets. The Marketing Department since 1975-76 till the end of 1985-86, had received financial aid of Rs.44.80 lakhs. This covered 56 selected regulated markets, 19 rural wholesale markets and 83 rural primary markets.

17.4.08 Primary Grading units were functioning in 44 centres, to grade the agricultural produce covering about 15 items, on commercial basis free of cost for the benefit of farmers. Scientific gradation of ghee, butter, edible oils etc, were being done with the identification of "AGMARK". A total quantity of 17.76 lakh kgs. of ghee, butter, honey, turmeric powder, coriander and gingely oil and 66,10,454 eggs were graded under "AGMARK" which were valued at Rs.530.78 lakhs. In addition to this, the experimental betelnut grading centres established at Shimoga and Sirsi, graded during the year 47,949 quintals of betelnut worth Rs.12.95 crores.

17.4.09 The engineering division of the department, with 4 Executive Engineers, 15 Assistant Executive Engineers and other subordinates carried out the developmental activities costing Rs.6.88 crores.

17.4.10 Financial assistance was given by Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bangalore, to 10 markets in the State for purchasing necessary transportation vehicles like tractors, lorries etc, for bringing the produce to the market area, to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh or half the price of the vehicle which ever was less.

17.4.11 Fire extinguishing units were set up in Savadatti and Bijapur markets during the year to minimise the wastage of produce due to fire accidents. In addition to this, it was decided to set up a fire extinguishing unit at Chitradurga on the lines of units set up in Bangalore and Davanagere market areas.

17.4.12 With a view to speed up the tenders disposal work and collection of market information work and collection of market information, computers were installed in Gadag and Raichur markets on trial basis.

17.4.13 During the year under report, accounts of 15 years pertaining to 68 regulated markets were audited, realising an audit fee of Rs.13.79 lakhs.

17.5 Department of Weights and Measures

17.5.01 The Weights and Measures Department was entrusted with the responsibility of protecting the consumers interests, through maintaining the maximum accuracy of the instruments used in trade, commerce and industry, thereby enabling the consumers to get the correct quantity of goods for the amount paid.

17.5.02 The Department with its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Controller of Weights and Measures. At the Head Office, he was assisted by Two Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures with supporting staff. At the Divisional level, 4 Deputy Controllers of Weights and Measures were in charge of the 4 Divisional Offices of the Department at 4 Revenue Divisional Headquarters, 27 Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures were incharge of the district offices. Bangalore and Dharwar districts were having 4 and 2 Assistant Controllers. One Assistant Controller was incharge of the packaged commodities programme, 2 Assistant Controllers for flying squad and One Assistant Controller for central laboratory. One post of Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures was sanctioned for the Metropolitan City of Bangalore with jurisdiction over 9 taluks of Bangalore district.

17.5.03 During the year under report, the post of Controller of Weights and Measures in the State was held by Sri. S. M. Hegde upto 11-9-1985 and Sri. N.K. Naik from 12-9-1985 onwards.

17.5.04 As at the end of the year, there were 6 Group 'A', 30 Group 'B', 308 Group 'C' and 115 Group 'D' officials functioning in the department.

17.5.05 The budget allotment for the year 1985-86 under plan and non-plan schemes stood at Rs.1.65 lakhs and Rs.87.50 lakhs against which a sum of Rs.1.64 lakhs and Rs.82.14 lakhs respectively were incurred. A revenue of Rs.83.11 lakhs was realised during the year.

17.5.06 During the year under report, 30 manufacturers' licences, 250 repairers' licences and 90 dealers' licences were issued and the licence fee was raised from Rs.55,000 to Rs.1,70,000. Verification and stamping fees were also enhanced by 30% during the year.

17.5.07 15,292 prosecution cases were booked, 1,805 cases were convicted in the courts and 32,16,221 weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments were verified and stamped.

CHAPTER-18

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

18.1 Department of Labour

18.1.01 The department was responsible for implementing various labour laws for (i) the welfare of the labourers and providing them various facilities, (ii) maintenance of industrial peace through cordial relationship between the management and the workers. In order to achieve these objectives, the department continued to enforce 26 labour laws.

18.1.02 The administration set up of the department extends down to sub-divisional level. Labour Commissioner was the head of the department. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Joint Commissioner of Labour, two Deputy Labour Commissioners, One Assistant Labour Commissioner, One Labour Officer (Child Labour Division), One Administrative Officer and other supporting staff. At the regional, divisional, sub-divisional and district levels he was assisted by five Deputy Labour Commissioners, nine Assistant Labour Commissioners and twenty seven Labour Officers respectively. Sri Abhay Prakash held the post of Labour Commissioner till 10.12.1985, Sri S.L. Gangadharappa was I/C of the post from 11.12.1985 to 2.3.1986 and Sri Vittal Rai held the post from 3.3.1986 till the end of the year. During the year under report, sanction was given to create 24 posts of different cadres.

18.1.03 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department during 1985-86 was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Plan	37.80	11.62
Non-Plan	139.11	121.22
Total	**176.91**	**132.84**

8.1.04 (i) During the year under report, 875 industrial disputes were settled and agreements were reached benefiting 79,718 labourers. The financial benefit amounted to was Rs.12.31 crores.

(ii) Under the 'Ashakirana' programme started for the benefit of unorganised labourers, an amount of Rs.6.14 lakhs was given as compensation to the families of 199 labourers who met tragic death. Similarly, 54 labourers who became handicapped during the year were given a compensation of Rs.87,000. 75 honorary organisers in the 75 blocks were appointed for the organisation of rural labourers. An expenditure of Rs.2.34 lakhs was incurred.

(iii) Under the Central Sector Scheme to help the plantation labourers, Rs.57,000 as loan and Rs.72,000 as subsidy was given to plantation owners for building houses to plantation labourers at concessional rates. Construction of 40 houses was completed and sanction was given to build 12 more houses.

(iv) During the year, disputes between the management and the workers in 13 industries were settled.

(v) 1,03,163 shops and commercial establishments were inspected by the Labour Inspectors and 801 cases were booked. A fine amount of Rs.49,073/- was levied in 445 cases.

(vi) Generally, there was cordial relationship between the workers and managements. Only 19 strikes and 5 lockouts took place, affecting 6,784 and 466 labourers respectively. The corresponding figure for loss of mandays was 2,17,963 and 3,83,597 respectively. Similarly the loss of production was to the tune of Rs.19.27 crores and Rs.10.35 crores respectively.

(vii) The child labour division totally conducted 9,347 inspections and those organisations which were not following the rules were warned. Since inception of the division, 53 cases were registered against the owners in the court and cases were proved in 45 instances and an amount fo Rs.3,995/- was collected as fine. Of the remaining, 3 cases were dismissed and 5 were pending in the court.

(viii) 228 labour teachers were educated on labour laws, labour rights, labour unions and disputes, importance of industrial relations etc., who in turn educated 844 labourers at the unit level.

(ix) 131 movies on labour protection, health, cleanliness, labour education, family welfare etc., were shown to 1,24,597 labourers and their families.

18.1.05 The department continued to implement different Industrial Acts and Rules and the work carried out was as follows:

(i) Labour Dispute Act, 1947

During the year 1985-86, 863 cases of industrial disputes were settled by the department and 1,463 cases were settled by the seven labour courts and three industrial tribunals. 27 different industries were declared as 'Public Utility Services'.

(ii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948

During the year under report, 46 enterprises were brought under the purview of this Act, 17,530 enterprises were inspected, 145 cases were filed and a fine of Rs.9,252 was collected from 75 enterprises. Wages of three enterprises were reviewed and dearness allowance in 7 enterprises was renewed.

(iii) Labour Union Act, 1936

As at the beginning of the year under report, there were 2,342 labour unions. 208 new labour unions were registered and registration of 42 labour unions were cancelled during the year.

(iv) Labour Relief Act, 1923

During the year under report, as per this Act, judgements were pronounced in 845 cases and an amount of Rs.1.16 crores was disbursed as relief.

(v) Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act-declaration of weekly holiday

Under this Act, 202 inspections were conducted, 19 organisations were issued with show-cause notices and 5 entrepreneurs were warned.

(vi) **The following table shows action taken under other different Acts.**

Name of the Act	No.of Investigation conducted	No.of cases filed	No. decided/ agreement reached to	Fine amount collected (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Plantation Act of 1961	1,679	33	8	1,875.00
2. Karnataka Industrial Organisation (National and Festival Holidays) Act of 1963	2,390	3	2	625.00
3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936	18,650	27	22	4,145.00
4. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	701	2	—	—
5. Karnataka State Shops and Commercial Establishments Act	52,470	591	336	33,176.00
6. Motor Transport Labour Act, 1961	271	—	—	—
7. Maternity Benefit Act 1961	66	—	—	—
8. Payment of Equal Wages Act, 1976	1,848	—	—	—

vii) Under the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1965, 1,139 students were given scholarships worth Rs.5.00 lakhs. 23 labour welfare centres continued to provide library, indoor game facilities etc., to the families.

ii) Inter state Immigrant Labourers (Control of Recruitment and Service Rules) Law of 1979-under this Act, 14 organisations were working, of which, 8 were provided with licence. No. of immigrant labourers who come under the purview of this Act was 746. 20 investigations were conducted during the year.

6 The department continued to publish a bilinguial journal, ıtaka Labour Journal'.

18.2 Directorate of Employment and Training:

18.2.01 The department of Employment and Training was responsible for implementing (a) Craftsmen Training Scheme, (b) Apprenticeship Training Scheme and helping in filling up of vacancies through National Employment Service.

18.2.02 The department was divided into two wings viz; Training Wing and Employment Wing. Director was the head of the department. The Director was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 2 Deputy Directors and 4 Assistant Directors,-one each for State Employment Market Information, State Vocational Guidance, Nucleus Cell and for Administration—and other subordinate staff in discharging his duties. Besides, there were Assistant Directors at the Professional Executive Employment Exchanges, Project Employment Exchange, Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. At the district level, the Director was assisted by Employment Officers of the District Employment Exchanges and Employment Officers at the Town Employment Exchanges. At the Institutional levels, Principals of the ITIs assisted the Director in discharging his duties.

18.2.03 The staff position of the department as at the end of the year was as given below.

(in No.)

Category	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Group 'A'	35	35	6	1
Group 'B'	97	54	6	—
Group 'C'	1,630	1,207	112	8
Group 'D'	628	437	130	23
Total	**2,390**	**1,733**	**254**	**32**

18.2.04 Budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department during the year 1985-86 were Rs.80.36 lakhs and Rs.72.40 lakhs respectively.

18.2.05 The working of the department during 1985-86 was as follows:

Training Wing:

(i) The Industrial Training Institutes/Centers in the State continued to provide/impart training in the vocational trades identified by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, thereby achieving the twin objectives of providing skilled workers to industries and reducing the unemployment among educated youths.

(ii) 38 Government Industrial Training Institutes/Centers continued to impart training in 24 engineering and 3 non-engineering trades. As against the sanctioned seats of 4,640 in these institutions, the number admitted was 5,832.

(iii) During the year, permission was accorded to start 8 private Industrial Training Institutes, taking the total number to 174, apart from the 33 Government Institutes. 132 private and 20 Government Industrial Institutes were inspected by the standing Committee for affiliation.

(iv) Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, out of 218 candidates, who participated in the State Level skill competition, 6 were adjudged as the state's best trainees. Likewise under Apprenticeship Training Scheme, out of the 15 apprentices who took part in the Regional/National Skill Competition, one candidate was declared as the best apprentice at National level.

(v) 18 ex-servicemen were undergoing training in various Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the State and an amount of Rs. 35,000 was released by the Government for this purpose.

(vi) Lands for construction of Industrial Training Institutes Building at Haliyal and Holenarsipur were taken into possession.

Employment Wing:

(vii) Thirty Eight Employment Exchanges, including Special Employment Exchanges and six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux continued to function during the year. Besides, there were two Project Employment Exchanges, 6 Town Employment Exchanges, one Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, two Special Employment Exchanges-one each for physically handicapped and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

(viii) During the year, 1,94,499 applicants of whom, 37,481 were women, got registered in the employment exchanges. 20,735 vacancies were notified and 13,330 placements were effected. 1,78,873 applicants including 21,265 women were sponsored against notified vacancies. As at the end of the year, 9,54,432 applicants were on the live register of the employment exchange.

(ix) In the Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, which has a statewide jurisdiction, 6,057 applicants were registered during the year, 3,667 vacancies were notified, 886 placements were effected and 17,830 submissions were made; 26,153 applicants were on the live register as at the end of the year. Likewise in the Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped, 728 persons were registered, 60 vacancies were notified, 184 placements were effected and 2,886 applicants were sponsored. As at the end of the year, 3,520 candidates were on the live register. The State Special Exchange for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe during the year received, 1,114 vacancies on transfer from employment exchanges in the State, 5,960 applicants were sponsored and 46 applicants were placed. As at the end of the year, 7,030 candidates were on the live register.

(x) The Vocational Guidance Programme conducted 1,599 group guidance talks benefiting about 44,708 persons. 63 career exhibitions/conferences were also conducted. The six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, provided individual information to 31,259 persons, arranged 17 career talks and organised 20 career conferences/exhibitions.

(xi) The Employment Market Information was continued to be collected. During the year, the number of establishments covered under the Employment Market Information was 16,468(9,628 public and 6,840 private). The total employment covered under the programme was 12.92 lakhs. The department continued to publish quarterly and annual employment reviews, quarterly shortage occupations, quarterly report on the working of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and annual report on the working of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

(xii) Units for enforcement of the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, inspected 2,271 establishments and 1,385 show-cause notices and 4,596 stringent letters were issued to the defaulting employers for violation of the provisions of the Act. 9 Prosecutions were launched and 5 resulted in conviction.

(xiii) The nucleus cell of the department, during the year under report, conducted second round of the street surveys in the state, except in Bangalore district, for identification of new establishments and identified 427 public sector and 2,853 private sector establishments.

(xiv) The computer unit of the department computed the work of transcription of 1,82,269 records and data in respect of 1,82,218 applicants was stored. During 1985-86, selection in respect of Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges and District Employment Exchange (Technical), Bangalore, was taken up. As against the 1,280 notified vacancies in these exchanges, 10,124 candidates were sponsored.

(xv) The unit set up at Tumkur for the promotion of self-employment programme registered 708 unemployed youths for self employment assistance, out of which 448 candidates got settled in various self employment ventures.

(xvi) Special Cell setup for the physically handicapped in the regular employment exchange of Tumkur continued to function during the year. 84 physically handicapped persons registered during the year. Of the total number registered, 22 were provided with a job. As at the end of the year, 514 candidates were on the live register of the special cell.

18.3 Department of Factories and Boilers

18.3.01 The Department was responsible for (i) ensuring safety, health and welfare of the factory workers, (ii) looking into the design of boilers, economisers and steam pipes and their quality and working conditions to ensure safety etc., To achieve these, the department continued to administer several Central and State Acts.

18.3.02 The department was headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Additional Chief Inspector of Factories, two Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and one Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers. At the divisional level he was assisted by one Medical Inspector of Factories, three Senior Inspectors of Factories, one Inspectress of Factories, six Inspectors of Boilers and other supporting staff. Sri M.J.Surendrakumar, continued to hold the post of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers during the year.

18.3.03 The following table shows the staff position of the department as at the end of March 1986.

(No.)

Category of post	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group "A'	12	11	10	1	1	2
Group 'B'	26	21	20	1	3	1
Group 'C'	113	80	57	23	10	1
Group 'D'	52	37	37	—	13	1
Total	**203**	**149**	**124**	**25**	**27**	**5**

18.3.04. During the year, one Group 'D' post was created. Expenditure incurred and revenue earned by the department during 1985-86 were Rs.32.57 lakhs and Rs.49.20 lakhs respectively.

18.3.05 The achievements of the department during the year were as given below:

(a) As at the beginning of the year, there were 11,348 registered factories. Under the Factory Rule 1948,423 factories were registered during the year. 87 factories were removed from the factory list and 11,684 factories with 7,59,692 workers, were functioning as at the end of the year. 1,195 designs/drafts were received for approval during the year

and the total number of drafts/designs disposed of were 1,247. Of the 7,047 applications received for renewal of factory licences, 5,490 licences were renewed and others were kept pending for various reasons.

(b) 4,619 factories were inspected; of them, 1,911 were surprise inspections, 534 odd-hour inspections, 556 holiday inspections, 516 overtime work inspections and 1,102 routine inspections. On the basis of the inspections conducted, 7,630 cases were booked for violations/irregularities and necessary actions were taken against them.

(c) 121 prosecutions were launched and 42 ended in conviction and the remaining were under different stages of execution. From the convicted cases, Rs.29,100/- was received as fine amount and 16 factory owners were warned for lapses. As per Factory Rule 65 (2) exemption order was proclaimed in 51 cases. 88 complaints/applications were received, of which 47 cases were settled.

(d) 361 various violations of rules by the factory owners were identified. Of these, 11 related to health, 92 to safety, 4 to wages and annual leave, 43 related to welfare and other facilities, 54 to working hours of adults, 6 to appointment of child labour and 151 related to other violations.

(e) During the year, 149 unregistered factories which were under the purview of Factories Act, 1948 but had remained unregistered were registered.

(f) As at the beginning of the year, there were 1,861 boilers and 33 economisers in the State. During 1985-86, 29 boilers were registered, 24 boilers were transferred from other states and 10 boilers were transferred to other states taking the total number to 1,904. All the 123 steam pipe designs received for approval were approved.

(g) During the year under report, 1,148 Boilers were inspected, 1,070 Boilers were certified for use. 790 steam pipes were listed and permission was accorded to use 740 pipes.

(h) 39 fatal and 13,806 non-fatal accidents were reported during the year. Of the non-fatal accident victims, 4 were seriously injured. Action was initiated against the concerned owners. Besides this, 9 fire accidents

were also reported during 1985-86. Number of accidents per 1,000 workers came down to 18.22 during the current year from 24.5 during the previous year.

(i) Following Table shows the number of candidates appeared for and passed in the examination conducted by the department.

Name of the examination	No. appeared	No. passed
1	2	3
1. Boiler Welders Examination	30	18
2. Boiler Attendants Examination	262	146
3. Boiler Operation Engineer Examination	22	11

18.4 Department of Employee's State Insurance Scheme (Medical) Service

18.4.01 The main objective of this department was to provide medical facilities, free of cost, to the insured workers and their families.

18.4.02 Director was the head of the department, with its headquarters at Bangalore. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Assistant Director, one Gazetted Assistant, one Lay Secretary alongwith staff. The Superintendents/ Administrative Medical Officers of the Hospitals, Insurance Medical Officers and Para-medical staff, were also assisting him at all the ESI Dispensaries in the State.

18.4.03 The allotment of budget for 1985-86 was Rs.1,092.57 lakhs under non-plan and Rs.83.92 lakhs under plan schemes.

18.4.04 During the year under report, the Scheme was in force in 35 centres in the State. There were 5 E.S.I. Hospitals, 3 Annexes-one each at SDSTB Hospital, Bangalore, General Hospital K.G.F. and Gulbarga, 6 Employers' Facility Hospitals at Bangalore, Shahabad and Dandeli and 127 Dispensaries with a total bed strength of 1,799. Of the 127 Dispensaries, 106 were full time, 9 part-time, two Ayurvedic and 10 Employers' Facility Centers employing 29 full time specialists and 82 part time specialists. As at the end of 1985-86, the

scheme was providing full medical care to about 3,30,000 insured persons and 15,00,000 insured persons' family members.

18.4.05 The scheme was applicable to factories (non-seasonal) using power and employing 10-19 persons or more. Under the new sectors of establishment,employees in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Corporation, News papers having 20 or more employees have also been covered.

18.4.06 The scheme was running on the basis of contributions made by both the employers and employees at the rates fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation. The share of the State Government and the E.S.I Corporation towards the expenditure on the medical benefits including the families of the insured was 1/8th and 7/8th respectively.

18.4.07 The following were the achievements of the department under this scheme during the year:

(i) Newly constructed 300 bed ESI Hospital in Bangalore started functioning,

(ii) additional 40 beds to the existing beds were provided at ESI Hospital, Mangalore;

(iii) one ESI Dispensary at Bangalore, one post-natal and anti-natal care centre at ESI Hospital at Bangalore were commissioned. 96 ESI staff quarters at Mysore and 12 at Bangalore were newly constructed;

(iv) one 50 bed ESI Hospital at Hubli was completed and another 100 bed ESI Hospital at Davanagere was nearing completion;

(v) 22,496 immunisation injections like BCG, DPT, Polio etc., were given and 57,368 sterilizations were conducted under the Family Welfare Programmes.

(vi) Various medical aids like artificial limbs, spectacles, hearing aids, artificial dentures etc., were distributed at a total cost of Rs.67,179.00.

18.5 Directorate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare

18.5.01 Directorate was responsible for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through he implementation of various programmes in the field

of education, health, housing etc. Besides these, developmental works were undertaken by various developmental departments under the special component plan and tribal sub-plan programmes meant for SC and STs respectively.

18.5.02 The organisational set up of the department extended down to the taluk level. It was having its headquarters at Bangalore, with Director as its head. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors, one Research Officer, One Chief Accounts Officer and Accounts Officer with the supporting staff. At the district and taluk levels, the Deputy Commissioners and the Block Development Officers were responsible for implementing the developmental schemes of the department with the assistance of district officers and extension officers of the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare. In addition, there were 5 plan co-ordinating officers in charge of 5 Tribal Development Schemes in 4 districts viz; Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur, where the tribal sub-plan scheme was under implementation, One Special Officer for the development of Jenukuruba tribe and 5 Principals in the Deputy Director cadre incharge of 5 pre-examination training centres at Bangalore (two centres), Dharwad, Mysore and Gulbarga were also assisting the Director in discharging his duties.

18.5.03 The following were the budget allotment and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Budget allotment	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	State plan schemes	672.70	694.05
2.	Non-plan schemes	2,145.61	1,964.94
	Total	**2,818.31**	**2,658.99**

18.5.04 The following were the activities and physical achievements of the department during the year under report.

A. Plan schemes

I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl.No.	Particulars	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
I.	**Education:**		
(i)	Cash prizes to the students who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination in class (Number of students)	1,300	878
(ii)	Award of gold medal or cash prize to rank holders (number of students)	1	—
(iii)	Cash prize to college students (Number of students)	325	326
(iv)	Admission of SC students to Ramakrishna Ashram (No.)	5	4
(v)	Pre-matric hostels (number of Superintendents)	221	221
(vi)	Award of merit scholarships (no. of students)	7,100	7,272
(vii)	Award of pre-matric scholarships (Number of students)	17,000	16,674
(viii)	Government fo India's post-matric scholarships (No. of students)	7,000	8,032
(ix)	Financial aid to private student hostels (loading charges) (no. of students)	2,000	4,988
(x)	Financial aid to voluntary/service organisations for running hostels to college students (No. of hostels)	8	3

1	2	3	4
(xi)	No. of Government hostels opened for college students	88	90
(xii)	Stipends given to students in ITIs/ITCs (no. of students)	200	201
(xiii)	No. of students in self employment training centres.	30	19
(xiv)	No. of girls trained in TCH training	40	38
(xv)	Stipends given to number of students whose parents were engaged in unclean jobs	130	92
2.	**Economic**		
(i)	Supply of sewing machines (no. of students TTCs)	1,000	682
(ii)	Special financial aid under special component plan scheme (No. of families)	1,500	785
(iii)	Number of nursery schools and women welfare centres maintained	50	50
3.	**Other programmes**		
(i)	No. of families covered under the untouchability and atrocities eradication programmes	64	211 (including 147 couples)
(ii)	Special assistance programmes under the special component plan (number of families)	750	350
(iii)	Financial aid given for the construction of houses (Number of houses)	5	221
(iv)	Electrification of houses (Number)	300	248
(v)	Legal aid facilities (No.of persons)	13	13

1	2	3	4
II	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**		
1.	**Education programmes**		
(i)	Construction of hostels for ST girls	1	1
(ii)	Cash prizes given to students who have passed the SSLC examination in I Class (Number of students)	60	52
(iii)	Cash prize to college students. (Number of students)	65	36
(iv)	Award of merit scholarships (No. of students)	580	549
(v)	Award of pre-matric scholarship (no. of students)	3,500	3,476
(vi)	Award of Government of India post-matric scholarships (Number of students)	600	600
(vii)	Award of post-matric scholarships (Number of students)	1,000	1,098
(viii)	Educational tour charges given (Number of students)	252	7
(ix)	No. of students in self-employment training centres	15	7
2.	**Economic Programmes Health, Housing and Other Programmes**		
(i)	No. of houses constructed	2	2
(ii)	Electrification of houses (Number of houses)	40	24
3.	**Other programmes**		
(i)	Construction of SC/ST Boys hostels (number of works)	14	13

1	2	3	4
(ii)	Library facilities in technical and medical colleges (No.of colleges)	22	22
(iii)	Training of judicial officers (No. of graduates)	27	20
(iv)	Beneficiaries under the special programmes for the tribal Jenukuruba	2,800	2,800
(v)	Students hostels buildings construction for SC/ST Girls (Number of works)	26	18

B. Non-Plan schemes

I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl.No.	Particulars	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
I	**Educational Programmes**		
(i)	Award of post-matric scholarships (number of students)	46,100	44,750
(ii)	Number of DP hostels maintained (including private aided hostels)	210	210
(iii)	Number of pre-matric hostels maintained	597	597
(iv)	Award of merit and eligibility scholarships (No. of students)	9,500	11,830
(v)	Award of pre-matric scholarships (number of students)	1,50,000	2,33,650
(vi)	Award of post-metric scholarships from the Government of India (Number of students)	15,000	12,636

1	2	3	4
(vii)	Number of Boarding schools run	29	29
(viii)	Stipends given to students studying in ITIs/ITCs (Number of students)	166	122
2.	**Administrative Reforms:**		
(i)	Number of nurseries and women welfare centres	670	670
(ii)	Number of Training Centres for women maintained	77	77
(iii)	Renovation of agricultural colonies	1,875	1;805
3.	**Health, Housing and other programmes:**		
(i)	Number of cells functioning under the centrally sponsored scheme of untouchability offence regulations	5	5
(ii)	Legal aid facilities no. of legal advisers	8	8
II	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:**		
1.	Educational Programmes		
(i)	No. of pre-matric hostels maintained	19	19
(ii)	Award of post-matric scholarships (number of students)	3,000	37,872
(iii)	Award of post-matric (state) scholarships (number of students)	320	5
(iv)	Financial aid given to private pre-matric hostels (Number of hostels)	9	9
(v)	Award of merit scholarships	1,000	1,997
(vi)	Award of pre-matric scholarships (No. of students)	12,000	19,717

1	2	3	4
(vii)	Award of Government of India's post matric scholarships (No. of students)	250	236
(viii)	No. of ashram schools maintained	96	96
(ix)	Stipends given to trainees in ITIs/ITCs (Number of students)	5	4
(x)	Special training of medical students (Number of colleges)	2	2
2.	**Economic Reforms:**		
(i)	No. of nurseries and women welfare centres maintained	95	95
(ii)	No. of Handicrafts industrial training centres maintained	4	—

Apart from the above, libraries were opened in 22 technical and medical colleges during the year for the benefit of SC/ST students.

C. Tribal Sub-plan programme:

Under the programme, 19 multipurpose co-operative societies were set up to enable the tribal people to give their produce to these societies and purchase the commodities of their day-to day requirements. 16,312 families were given financial benefits.

D. Special Component Plan:

27 Development departments were implementing various development programmes in 431 groups of villages. 1,406 irrigation wells were dug and 1,09,104 poverty stricken families were given financial benefits under this programme.

18.5.05 Thirty cases of atrocities against SCs/STs were recommended for giving compensations. 189 cases were reported during the year under the Civil Rights Enforcement Rules. Of these, 35 cases were chargesheeted, 3 were released and the others were under investigation.

18.6 Department Of Social Welfare

18.6.01 The Department of Social Welfare was responsible for the implementation of social legislations and programmes in the field of the Welfare of Children, Women and the Disabled.

18.6.02 The Department, with headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Director, who was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, 4 Deputy Directors, 8 Assistant Directors, one Legal Adviser and one Accounts Officer at the headquarters and 19 Assistant Directors at its district level offices. There were also 7 District ICDS Cells to monitor and supervise the ICDS scheme in the State. Miss. Shoba Nambisan was the Director of Social Welfare during the year.

18.6.03 Following were the achievements of the department during the year.

A. Social Defence

(i) During the year, 2,246 boys and 276 girls were admitted to 22 Remand Homes in the State run by the Government. Out of 20 Fit Persons Institutions, to admit the court committed children, 15 were run by voluntary organisations and the rest by the Government. There were 462 children in these institutions as on 31.3.1986.

(ii) There were 18 certified schools, of which 5 were for girls and 13 for boys and one institution for mentally handicapped children 1,096 boys and 236 girls were admitted in these schools during the year. As at the end of the year, there were 1,908 boys, 667 girls in these certified schools. There were 38 children in the institution for mentally handicapped children.

(iii) Eleven Reception Centres and 8 State Homes for Women were functioning in the State. During the year, 1,435 admissions were made to these centres, with 733 inmates remaining at the end of the year. Three Institutions for men - one State Home for men at Hubli and 2 District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore and also an after-care unit attached to the Certified School for Boys at Bangalore, were having 170 inmates as on 31.3.1986. The aftercare unit attached to the Institution for Mentally Handicapped Children, Bangalore, was having 24 inmates as on 31.3.1986. There were 155 women in the two aftercare homes for the mentally retarded women. There were 6 aged, 42 mentally retarded

and 4 physically handicapped persons in the Social Service Complex during the year.

B. Children Welfare

(1) 86 integrated child development services projects were functioning at the end of the year, of which 56 were sponsored by the Government of India and 30 run by the State Government. There were 10.01 lakh beneficiaries under these projects.

(ii) 2,600 Anganwadi workers were trained in 52 batches during the year in the Anganawadi Training Centres, for which, grant of Rs.30.76 lakhs was given by the Government of India. As many as 2.89 lakh beneficiaries were covered by the end of the year under the special Nutrition Programme which was under implementation in 83 towns and 7 Tribal blocks including TSP and ITDPS.

(iii) The Jawahar Bal Bhavan at Bangalore continued to provide recreational services to the children. 9 Juvenile Service Bureaux were functioning in the State and 401 cases were received during the year.

C. Women Welfare

(i) There were 20 federations of Mahila Mandals at Taluk level and 218 Mahila Mandals for which a sum of Rs.1.64 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakh were sanctioned respectively for equipment and maintenance. An amount of Rs.5.53 lakhs was released to 123 creches in the rural areas. A subsidy amount of Rs.1.95 lakhs was released to 3,711 women in 81 taluks where ICDS projects were functioning under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up of Women Training Centres for the rehabilitations of those in distress, 10 voluntary organisation were given grants to the tune of Rs.3.52 lakhs. A sum of Rs.62,575/- was sanctioned during the year to one voluntary organisation to train needy/deserving women in vocations for self employment.

(ii) 6 widows, 10 institutional inmates and 4 devadasi women were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs.3,000/- each for their marriage. 179 needy women were given a financial assistance of Rs.48,942/- for training. 1,13,319 destitute widows were sanctioned an amount of

Rs.361.78 lakhs as pension. 85,018 agricultural landless women labourers were sanctioned a maternity allowance of Rs.255.05 lakhs during the year.

(iii) A State level cell with 2 mini-cells at Bidar and Belgaum were functioning to help the women to overcome social evil like dowry, devadasi system, child marriage etc., 22 devadasis were assisted financially at Rs.50/- p.m, 26 devadasis were assisted under the Income Generating Activities Schemes, 6 devadasi families were provided with Janatha Houses, one Devadasi family was covered under the Bhagyajyothi scheme.

D. Welfare Of The Disabled

4 Residential schools for deaf at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary and Mysore and 4 Residential Schools for blind at Hubli, Gulbarga, Davanagere and Mysore were taking care of 304 deaf and 256 blind children. 99,080 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned a maintenance allowance of Rs. 715.75 lakhs. 66 physically handicapped persons were given financial assistance for purchasing items like, hearing aids, tricycles, artificial limbs, calipers etc., 8,508 physically handicapped students under State Government Scheme and 2,019 under the Government of India Scheme were sanctioned scholarships amounting to Rs.34.22 lakhs and Rs.14.77 lakhs respectively.

(ii) An amount of Rs.4.58 lakhs was released to KSFC to assist the disabled persons to start small scale industries for self-employment. 36 disabled persons were assisted during the year. There were 21 men and 16 women in the two hostels in Bangalore (one each for men and women) for the disabled employees and trainees. A Brailee Printing Press was started at Mysore, the cost of machinery and equipment was met by the Government of India and UNICEF.

E. Bird Project

5 ICDS projects were started under this project in all the five taluks of Bidar district. 50 Mahila Mandals were given maintenance grants at Rs.1,000/- per mandal. 50 creches and 10 weaning food production centres were continued during the year. 264 Adult Education Centres for Women were started. A Village Technology Centre was constructed at Humnabad on the lines of that at Nanbad. Achievement under the immunisation campaign during the year was 99%.

F. Social Inputs In Area Development

4 new projects at Hassan, Kumta, Yadgir and Gadag were started during the year and the 4 ongoing projects at Chintamani, Lingasugur, Tumkur and Kundapur were continued.

G. The 1985 State Awards for the best work done in the field of Child Welfare were given to two institutions, one each at Kolar and Bangalore districts along with citation and cash award of Rs.15,000/- and Rs.10,000/- respectively.

H. Under the Thaliya Bhagya Scheme, 2,573 couples were given assistance to the extent of Rs.350/- per couple in the form of gold thali and a pair of clothes.

18.7 Department of Backward Classes and Minorities

18.7.01. The department was responsible for improving the educational and economic conditions of the backward class and minorities by implementing various welfare schemes.

18.7.02 The department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by two Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors and six Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer, one Administrative Officer and other supporting staff. At the district level he was assisted by the District Officers for Backward Classes and Minorities. The Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners also assisted the Director in implementing the welfare schemes. Smt. Shantha Kumari Devaraj continued to be the head of the department during the year.

18.7.03. Following was the staff position of the department as at the end of the year under report.

(No.)

Category fo posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled up	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Group 'A'	32	21	6	21
Group 'B'	6	1	—	—
Group 'C'	1,088	881	151	23
Group 'D'	2,187	2,014	564	65
Total	**3,313**	**2,917**	**721**	**109**

18.7.04 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department were as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Plan	871.23	868.34
Non-Plan	1,499.26	1,397.04
Total	**2,370.49**	**2,265.38**

18.7.05 Following were the physical and financial achivement of the department during 1985-86:

(i) 566 boys and 44 girls pre-matric hostels with a student strength of 26029 were continued to be run by the department. An amount of Rs.318.89 lakhs was spent for their maintenance.

(ii) 65 post-matric hostels(44 boys and 21 girls) continued to function. An amount of Rs.54.84 lakhs was spent benefiting 4,485 students.

(iii) Rs.49,300 was spent for giving prizes to those hosteliers who secured first class in public examinations under which 347 students benefited.

(iv) Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned for purchasing sports materials for the hostels that were started during 1984-85.

(v) Rs.19.49 lakhs was given to P.W.D. during 1985-86 for 8 departmental hostels-(pre and post matric) and so far, Rs.12.35 lakhs has been spent.

(vi) As a part of providing infrastructural facilities under NREP, during the year an amount of Rs.14.92 lakhs was released as share capital for building 42 hostels.

(vii) An amount of Rs.1.45 lakhs was released for such of the voluntary organisations that came forward for building/running hostels for the benefit of backward classes.

(viii) 129 private and 2 government run orphanages with 13,045 inmates were continued to be run. An expenditure of Rs.60.48 lakhs was incurred for their maintenance.

(ix) 251 hostels, run by private voluntary organisation were sanctioned a grant of Rs.48.89 lakhs, 9,384 students were benefited by this.

(x) An amount of Rs.17.57 lakhs was spent for the Ashramashalas run by the department benefiting about 2,635 children.

(xi) Scholarship of Rs.75 and Rs.100 for the students studying in pre and post matric respectively for a period of 10 months was continued to be given and for this an amount of Rs.181.46 lakhs was spent and 2,22,862 students were benefited.

(xii) Under the post-matric scholarship programme, an amount of Rs. 162.01 lakhs was spent and the number of students benefited being 56,681.

(xiii) Under the scheme of providing extra money of Rs.150 per student towards boarding and lodging facilities to such of the backward tribe students staying in general hostels, 3,536 students were benefited and the amount of expenditure incurred was Rs.25.20 lakhs.

(xiv) An amount of Rs.1.84 lakhs was spent as training allowance to 437 backward class youths, who were getting trained in typing and short-hand at the recognized commerce institutions.

(xv) Under the scheme of giving concession in teaching, lab and examination fees for those students whose parental/guardian's annual income was less than Rs.3,600/-, 2,75,245 students were benefited and the amount spent was Rs.280.80 lakhs.

(xvi) 17 departmental run tailoring training centres continued to teach tailoring. 325 persons were trained and 68 tailoring machines were distributed free of cost.

(xvii) 44 Women welfare centres, started for the benefit of women under the control of the department, continued to function. 2,200 inmates of these centres were benefited.

(xviii) Twenty backward community persons were trained in carpentary and an amount of Rs.860.00 was spent (excluding establishment cost of the staff.)

(xix) An amount fo Rs.1.99 lakhs was spent for establishing book banks in colleges for the benefit of backward class students. 6 backward class students availed the benefit of study tour charges of Rs.500/- each arranged as a part of their course.

(xx) Under the programme of giving cash incentives of Rs.2,500 each to such backward class students who score highest marks in the professional courses, an amount of Rs.95,000/- was spent on 38 candidates.

(xxi) Under the scheme of registering the name of trained backward class lawyers in the bar council, an amount of Rs.11.28 lakhs was spent. During the year, number of trained lawyers was 253.

(xxii) State recognized driving institutions trained 220 backward class youths in driving autorickshaws, light and heavy vehicles. Monthly stipend of Rs.200 was given during the training period and other expenditure incurred while learning driving was also met by the department.

(xxiii) Under 'Chaitanya' scheme, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs was released for Karnataka Backward Class Corporation. This entire amount was utilised benefiting about 2,000 candidates.

(xxiv) 250 backward class candidates availed the benefit of loan given by the Backward Classes Development Corporation for establishing small industries/business. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs was spent.

CHAPTER—19

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

19.1 Department Of Town Planning

19.1.01 The Department of Town Planning was engaged in (i) the preparation of development plans and extension schemes for cities/towns, potential villages, new towns, hill stations, pilgrimage and tourist centres, (ii) the preparation of improvement schemes for slums, re-development schemes for congested areas and rehabilitation schemes; (iii) the preparation of regional development plans for river valley and resource regions, project reports for urban development programmes, traffic and transportation plans for Bangalore and other important urban centres of the state, environmental plans and co-ordination; (iv) rendering technical advice regarding conversion of land for non-agricultural purposes etc.

19.1.02 The Department was headed by a Director, with Bangalore as its headquarters. At the head quarters, he was assisted by a Joint Director of Town Planning, 5 Deputy Directors, 8 Assistant Directors, two Senior Research Officers and one Head quarters Assistant with supporting staff. The Director was also assisted by a Deputy Director (Statistics) and an Executive Engineer who were in turn assisted by an Assistant Director (Statistics) and an Assistant Executive Engineer respectively. Outside the headquarters, the Director was assisted by a Joint Director of Town Planning incharge of the Works Zone, 5 Deputy Directors at Regional level and 24 Assistant Directors at District and Planning Unit levels. During the year under report, Dr. R.M. Malavaiah continued as the Director of Town Planning.

19.1.03 During the year under report, 27 new postings were effected in Group C cadre. The following was the staff position of the Department as at the end of the year 1985-86.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	55	40	40	—	2	—
2.	Group 'B'	94	44	44	—	2	—
3.	Group 'C'	452	291	272	19	36	7
4.	Group 'D'	133	96	94	2	26	6
	Total	**734**	**471**	**450**	**21**	**66**	**13**

19.1.04 The budget allotted and expenditure incurred by the Department were as noted below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Budget allotment	Expenditur incured
1.	Plan schemes	26.50	19.75
2.	Non-Plan schemes	96.68	73.08
	Total	**123.18**	**92.83**

19.1.05 The total receipts during the year was Rs.28,000/- by way of sale of maps, fees for the scrutiny of layout maps etc.

19.1.06 The following were the main activities carried out by the department during the year, 1985-86:

(i) The comprehensive development plans for Belgaum, Dandeli and Mangalore were finally approved by the Government. Outline development plans for Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, KGF, Udupi-Malpe, Vijayanagar Steel Plant area, Gadag-Betageri, Karwar, Mandya and Tumkur were finally approved and of Bidar, Bijapur, Kolar, Madikeri and Raichur were provisionally approved. Outline development plans for Wadi-Shahabad and the Regional Development plans for the regions of Krishna Valley, Cauvery Valley, Tungabhadra Valley and Western Ghats were under preparation.

(ii) Base maps for all the towns in the State, Development plans for 18 towns and 50 villages and 78 layout plans for residential/commercial and industrial purposes, were prepared during the year.

(iii) Technical assistance was continued to be given in the preparation of layout plans and schemes for siteless persons, slum clearance and improvement schemes, rehabilitation schemes, etc., to the concerned and also in town planning matters for Improvement Boards, Local Bodies, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board and other development agencies. Technical opinions were furnished to Revenue authorities in 1,800 cases of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses and technical opinion was

provided in respect of 78 cases of 'no objection' certificates for cinema sites and approval of building plans under the Karnataka Cinema (Regulation) Rules.

(iv) Under the Integrated Development Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns, 16 towns, where the development works were under various stages of execution, were covered. Project reports for 8 additional towns viz; Chikballapura, Ramanagaram, Harihar, Sindhanoor, Sirsi, Kollegal, Gokak and Malavalli were approved by the Government of India and the reports in respect of Basavakalyan, Rabkavi-Banahatti, Shikaripur and Udupi were forwarded to the Government of India.

(v) Draft proposals were worked out for the redevelopment of City Central Area and Cantonment Central Area at Bangalore.

(vi) Traffic Improvement schemes were continued to be worked out for various problematic inter sections in Bangalore and other cities in the State, including proposals for road widening, pedestrian sub-ways, roads-over/under-bridges etc.

(vii) 25 planning authorities, excluding the Bangalore Development Authority, constituted under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, continued to get technical assistance in the preparation and enforcement of development plans, which dealt with 400 layout plans and issued 15,600 commencement certificates during the year.

(viii) Further, the department also assisted various others viz., the Urban Land Committee under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, the State Town Planning Board, Air Field Environmental Managing Committee, State Level Monitoring Committee for the Integrated Development Programme for Small and Medium Towns for which the Director of Town Planning was the Member-convenor and the Central Administrative Area Committee constituted to preserve the beauty and environs around Vidhana Soudha.

19.2 Directorate of Municipal Administration

19.2.01 The Directorate of Municipal Administration was established during December 1984, with the objective of achieving effective supervision and control over the City/Town Municipalities and Corporations, Notified Area Committees and Pollution Control Boards on the lines of other states.

19.2.02 The Director was appointed as the head of the department, with headquarters at Bangalore and with a few staff viz; one Headquarters Assistant, one Organiser, 5 Group C and one Group D Officials. Consequently, in view of the increasing responsibilities and activities of the Directorate, several other posts were sanctioned, as a result of which, one Joint Director, 2 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer, one Assistant Controller of Audit and Accounts were added to the staff of the Directorate.

19.2.03 Sri A.Ramaswamy, I.A.S., who was appointed as the Director of Municipal Administration at the time of establishment, continued to hold the post of the Director during the year 1985-86.

19.2.04 The Directorate incurred an expenditure of Rs.12.50 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

19.2.05 There were a total of 242 local bodies under the jurisdiction of the Directorate at the time of its establishment. During the year under report, due to formation of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, 71 local bodies were declared as Mandal Panchayats and only 171 local bodies remained under the jurisdiction of the Directorate.

19.2.06 During the year, 160 officers of all the local bodies in the state were given training in Municipal administration in co-ordination with the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. Tax amount of about Rs.22.00 crores was collected. Further, a sum of Rs.14.48 crores of other government dues was also collected.

19.2.07 Under Bhagya Mandira Scheme, 29,395 houses were taken up for construction and repairs, of which, 25,949 houses were completed. In case of the remaining 3,446 houses, estimates were drawn up. In the wake of providing minimum essential facilities to the Municipality employees, the Directorate took steps to provide 727 sites and 951 houses since its inception.

19.2.08 During the year, 16 Town/City Municipalities, one Notified Area Committee and one Pollution Control Board, were inspected by the Directorate. Accounts of 184 local bodies were received for auditing during the year.

19.2.09 The Integrated Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns, which was under the control of the Town Planning Department, was transferred to this Directorate during the year 1985-86, with effect from 1.4.1986.